"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Sunday cloudy, cooler; fresh winds, mostly southeast.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,274. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919. EIGHTEEN PAGES TWO CENTS

PRESS WINS LIMITED ADMISSION TO PEACE CONGRESS; RHINE MUST BE THE BARRIER OF THE ALLIES, SAYS FOCH; LIEBKNECHT SLAIN IN FLIGHT; ROSA LUXEMBURG LYNCHED

ASSAIL HEARST AS 5,000 CHEER IN THE GARDEN

Dr. Manning Stirs Great Audience by Attack on Publisher.

URGES MAYOR TO ACT

Deplores Hearst's Appointment to Soldiers' Welcoming Committee—Calls It Insult.

BECK DENOUNCES DISORDER

Says Interruptions by Hearst Agents Show Spirit That Would Substitute Mob's Voice for Law.

William Randolph Hearst was described as Germany's most useful friend in this country, and his appointment on a committee to welcome America's returning soldiers was described as an insult to these soldiers, at a meeting of the Independent Citizens' Committee of New York to Welcome Soldiers at Madison Square Garden last night.

While generally sober and restrained in tone, the arraignment of the publisher was the most severe which he has undergone in public since the speech of Elihu Root in Utica when Hearst was running for Governor of the State. The bitterest sentences produced cheers and great enthusiasm from about 5,000 persons, and just as regularly evoked hisses and cries of "three cheers for Hearst" or "three cheers for Hylan" from about 150 persons, who kept the meeting in an uproar about one-third of the time. The disturbers were characterized by James M. Beck as "hired agents," and this description of them provoked a lively reaction from the pro-Hearst contingent.

The New York American issued a statement last night in which it said that it had had reporters count the audience and they had found that 3,468 persons were present.

Commissioner Enright had a police guard of 375 men in and outside of the hall, including 40 mounted policemen in the basement of the Garden. A Provost Guard of 250 men also had been assigned to preserve order. There were also present fifty members of the Navy Reach Guard. Thus, there were 675 protectors of order at the meeting.

At the outset of the meeting a tribute by Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University and the presiding officer, to the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as "the man who saved our country from the purchase of peace at the cost of her honor," brought the entire house to its feet.

Dr. Manning Assails Hearst.

One of the most bitter attacks on Mr. Hearst came from the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church. Most of those in the audience jumped to their feet and applauded him when he attacked Mr. Hearst by name, and about 150 hissed.

"We don't like to feel," Dr. Manning said, "that there is a stigma on our city. We don't like to hear that loyal Americans in other States are asking that their troops shall not be sent home through New York because of the kind of welcome that has been arranged here for them. This is what is now happening. The Legislature of South Dakota has made this request to Congress, and it seems that other States are about to take similar action."

Some of the Hearst champions made an uproar at this point, and Dr. Manning shouted:

"Hurrah for South Dakota!"

This was taken up all over the house, and that State received a great ovation. Amid great enthusiasm Dr. Manning praised the valor of the various New York regiments that the committee of which Hearst is a member is to welcome, and then continued:

"We feel deep respect for the office of Mayor, and wish to show all proper deference to the occupant of that high office, but we are here tonight to tell our Mayor politely, but plainly and publicly, that he has made a mistake in the appointment of his Committee of Welcome. In our welcome to our soldiers there should be nothing but harmony and good-will.

"The Mayor has made an appointment which he knew would make harmony impossible. He has made an appointment which has brought opprobrium on our city, which is an insult to the brave men in the service and which is justly condemned by loyal citizens, not only in New York, but all over our land. We all make mistakes at times. And when a Mayor or any other man makes a mistake the best thing he can do is to acknowledge it and set it right."

Dr. Manning said that Vice President Marshall had been generally acclaimed for his courage and sincerity when he made a public statement that he was sorry for his attitude toward the European war before this country entered it, and that he felt humiliated because he had been misled into the position of being neutral between right and wrong.

"We are here to say," continued Dr. Manning, "that no committee can be a proper committee to welcome our soldiers and sailors which includes the name of William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst's attitude during this war is not a matter of doubt or debate. It is recorded in his own newspapers.

"Mr. Hearst cannot object to being judged by the words printed in his own publications. Throughout this war he had been Germany's most useful friend in this country, and the Germans themselves have recognized and acknowledged this: If Mayor Hylan will allow

Continued on Page Six.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
Manufacture and recommend
CALOX TOOTH POWDER. It contains Oxygen. For sale everywhere.—Advt.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Hotel Carolina now open. Special weekly events in all sports.—Advt.

Vienna Faces Meatless Weeks; Bread Ration Cut in Half

VIENNA, Jan. 17, (via London.)—The authorities contemplate the institution of meatless weeks, owing to the almost total cessation of meat imports.

There has been a cutting in half of the bread ration recently, and the two facts, taken in conjunction with the additional fact that potatoes are virtually unobtainable, have caused consternation among the population.

PROHIBITION ISSUE UNDER LEGAL FIRE

Opponents of Amendment Think There Are Some Ways to Attack Its Validity.

TWO MORE STATES RATIFY

Minnesota and Wisconsin Join Dry Column—Demonstration Planned at Albany.

Plans for an attack on the constitutionality of the Prohibition amendment progressed so far yesterday that William H. Hirst, attorney for the New York State Brewers' Association, was able to announce the general line of argument to be used in an effort to convince the courts that the amendment should never be allowed to become operative.

Just when the attack will be launched is as yet uncertain, although it is probable that the opening skirmish will come in California next Monday with argument in the State court for a permanent injunction restraining the Governor from certifying to the Federal Secretary of State that the amendment has been ratified by that State.

Besides planning an attack on the constitutionality of the measure the "wets" devoted themselves yesterday to efforts to inspire an organized movement in New York State against the measure. The Association Opposed to National Prohibition appealed for a demonstration of sentiment when the Legislature holds a public hearing on the question next Tuesday.

"The action of the thirty-eight States which have ratified the amendment," said Mr. Hirst, "may be attacked in this manner: First, there is a question as to whether it is necessary for those reported ratifying States whose Constitutions provide for a referendum to submit the action of their Legislatures to the vote of the people before it becomes binding and operative as a ratification of the amendment. There are fourteen or fifteen such States among those where the Legislatures have voted approval. If it is necessary to submit to the people, then the necessary number of States is by no means obtained.

"The Federal Constitution provides that the amendment is to be submitted to the Legislatures of the States. What is meant by the Legislatures of the States? If it means the persons chosen to sit in the elected body called the Legislature, then there need be no referendum. That was the only kind of Legislature which was known at the time the Constitution was adopted, in 1787. If it means the legislative machinery of the States, then ratification is not complete until in addition to the action of the elected legislators it is also submitted to the vote of the people and approved by them. There is eminent legal authority to the effect that in States having referendum the amendment must be submitted to the vote of the people before it can be finally disposed of in the State.

"There is this further questionable and objectionable feature in the amendment. It gives to Congress and the several States concurrent power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation, a doubtful, dangerous, and mischievous provision, and one which most lawyers believe will lead to such a conflict of authority and action as to make the amendment meaningless and a mockery, as well as a menace to national unity. The Federal Government derives its authority from powers delegated to it by the several States. In any matter where it has jurisdiction its power is exclusive. Therefore the attempted delegation of power back to the States which is involved in this proposal of concurrent jurisdiction is contrary to constitutional intent and sanction.

"It must not be forgotten that the national prohibition amendment is not only aimed at the traffic in liquors but also at the private manufacture and use of beer and wine."

Demonstration at Albany.

In its appeal for a demonstration at Albany next Tuesday, the Association Opposed to National Prohibition called upon the voters of the State to "stand as firm as a rock in the faces of the enemies of liberty," and asserted that a referendum in this State would show a majority of a million against the amendment. Every citizen who could was urged to go to Albany and register his protest, and those who could not go were asked to enroll in the association, without fee, and to telegraph or write to their Representatives in the Legislature.

The prohibitionists' jubilee meeting is to be a union gathering of all ministers of Greater New York and vicinity who care to come to the Metropolitan auditorium on Jan. 27. They will consider the nature of legislation for enforcement of the amendment to be introduced at Albany.

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, will answer

Continued on Page Four.

USE SONORA NEEDLES!
Sonora Semi-Permanent Silvered Needles replace steel needles. They play 50 to 100 times. Loud, Medium or Soft grades. 30c. per card of 5.—Advt.

BERLIN AGITATORS MOBBED

Liebknecht Spirited Away but Shot in Dash for Liberty.

WOMAN LEADER BEATEN.

Thrown Into a Motor Car and Later Finished by Bullet in the Head.

CABINET STARTS INQUIRY

Promises Punishment if Blame Can Be Fixed—Fear of Spartacide Vengeance.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht was killed by soldiers yesterday while he was trying to escape from custody.

Rosa Luxemburg was beaten into insensibility by a mob and afterward was shot to death.

When it became known yesterday that Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby to lay hands on them. Both were spirited to a side entrance to the hotel, but the mob forestalled the attempt of the troops to save Fraulein Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which intended to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street the machine was halted by a second mob, and when the presence of Fraulein Luxemburg became known a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the car and carried off. It is supposed that it was thrown into the canal, but it has not been found.

Liebknecht's Desperate Dash.

In the meantime Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops, and the car was headed for the Moabit prison. While going through the Tiergarten the machine was halted by a punctured tire.

Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to hail another automobile and continue toward the prison. While waiting he made an attempt to escape and was shot dead by soldiers, who had anticipated such an effort on his part.

This dash for liberty was the last desperate effort for freedom on the part of a man who had left prison only last October. When the automobile which was carrying him broke down, he was warned against any attempt at flight.

The officer in charge asked Dr. Liebknecht, who was bleeding from a wound in the head which he had received in being struck by a cane in the hands of some member of the mob, whether he felt able to walk a few hundred yards to the next street, where a new automobile could be found. Dr. Liebknecht said that he could do so, and the party started to walk.

When near a group of trees Dr. Liebknecht pushed aside the soldier nearest him and dashed for the underbrush in the Tiergarten. The soldiers ordered him to halt. He paid no attention to their demands and several shots were fired at him. One bullet struck him in the base of the neck, squarely between the shoulders, and his death was virtually instantaneous.

Denied Identity When Taken.

When Dr. Liebknecht was arrested at the home of a relative on Mannheimerstrasse yesterday morning he stoutly denied his identity. After being escorted to the Eden Hotel he was searched and his monogram, "K. L.," was discovered on his shirt.

His capture was due to a telephone conversation overheard by detectives in which he and Rosa Luxemburg agreed to meet at the home of a man named Marcusson in the suburb of Wilmersdorf. Marcusson's home, the police say, has long been one of the gathering places of the Spartacides.

The Government announced today that the circumstances attending the deaths of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg would be investigated and that punishment would be meted out if it appeared that the custodians of either victim had neglected their duty or had any part in the tragedy.

Virtually the entire Berlin press re-

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Bolsheviki Hold Bremen, Cuxhaven, and Duesseldorf

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (Associated Press.)—While the Spartacide revolt in Berlin has been, at least temporarily crushed, the German Bolsheviki appear to be in full control in Bremen, "the republic of Cuxhaven," and Düsseldorf.

The "Brunswick Republic" is also in the hands of the radicals, who, while ready to protect the results of next Sunday's elections, in other respects share Spartacide views.

Martial law has been declared at Bremen and the counter-revolutionists have been threatened with summary execution.

The Cuxhaven proletariat rulers have also occupied the Government of the District of Hadeln. All the officials, city employes, and teachers have presented an ultimatum to the People's Commissioners, demanding the repeal of the decree constituting the new republic.

The Brunswick Government, whose President is a tailor named Morges, continues in open rebellion against the National Government.

BATTLE FOR VOTES HOT IN GERMANY

Appeals of Political Parties Fill Whole Pages of Berlin Newspapers.

CONSERVATIVES ARE UNITING

Socialists Announce War Profits Taxes, Which May Tend to Offset Distrust.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1919. (Via Copenhagen.)—The advertising sections of the Berlin newspapers today contain nothing but advertisements of campaign meetings and party proclamations, some of which, especially those of the reactionary parties, fill a whole page each.

It is quite evident that the reactionaries hope to profit from the weakness displayed by the Government toward the Spartacides and doubtless the Government has lost considerably even with the laboring and middle classes, but judging from reports from all over the country not the reactionaries but the German Democratic Party is the gainer.

The reactionaries, dethroned from their despotic position, which never brooked opposition, prove to be very clumsy politicians, unable even to keep their sinister plans until time for action arrives. The tone of their proclamation reminds one too strongly of the old days of Kaiserism.

This is how Field Marshal von Worysch, whom the Lokal-Anzeiger hails as the defender of the Silesian frontier, concludes his command to vote the reactionary ticket:

"It needs a strong hand to restore order. The present Government does not possess it, which is proved by its attitude toward the new enemy in the East. Therefore whoever loves his Silesia must not vote for the Socialist but the German National People's Party candidate. Just listen only once more to old honest Worysch. He means well."

Alliance Against Democrats.

Until the result of the elections in Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg became known the reactionaries looked at the Christian People's Party, the former Centrists, as a secret partner, but those elections having proved the Centrists' strength to be far less than had been expected, the National People's Party, the former Pan German organization, and the former Conservatives have openly joined ranks with the Christian People's Party to save what they can and make a united stand against the Socialists and Democrats.

The Government, feeling that the Socialist Party has lost a great deal of prestige with the masses by its vacillating attitude toward the Spartacides, at this late hour is making public a new bill taxing war profits in the most radical manner, which will doubtless find favor with a majority of the people. The bill taxes profits progressively, beginning with 10 per cent. on profits amounting to more than 10,000 marks, and ending with 100 per cent. on any increase of fortune amounting to more than 500,000 marks. The highest war profits permitted to remain in the hands of the profiteers will amount to 199,500 marks.

The war profiteers, whose reckless profusion even in these hard times has greatly scandalized the average

Continued on Page Three.

TEA CLUB DE VINGT. SUPPER DANCES 44 East 59th Street. DANCES Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings, 10:30. Open to Public, as well as Club Members. Thés Dansants, Every Afternoon, 4 to 7.—Advt.

WANTS FRANCE PROTECTED

Foch Tells American Writers That Rhine Must Be Held.

THIS WILL GUARANTEE PEACE

Let Us Watch Together, He Adds, That Fruits of Victory May Not Be Lost.

CALLS OUR TROOPS SUPERB

"Your Men Have the Devil's Own Punch," He Told Pershing; "Go to It!"

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Jan. 15.—"The natural barrier which will protect civilization is the Rhine," was a pregnant sentence uttered by Marshal Foch in an interview with American war correspondents which is full of meaning for America and Americans.

Furthermore, its full meaning is this: "The Rhine is the common barrier of the Allies, of precisely those who united to save civilization. The Rhine is the guarantee of peace for all the nations who have shed their blood in the cause of liberty."

In America's reception of these statements may be wrapped up the story of the rôle the Americans will play in European politics—world politics, if one pleases—after their last war task is done.

Marshal Foch's speech may give the American people a better grasp of the great task before the Peace Commissioners, who must shape America's stand so as to support America's position as an agent of world liberty, and who at the same time are bound to respect the traditions to which America was born and under which she has grown to full stature.

Marshal Foch's statement was made just after he had come from the first meeting of the Peace Delegates. What Foch said to American correspondents is what he says to the Peace Conference, and one knows how Clemenceau and the ruling statesmen of France rely on Marshal Foch's judgment.

America will receive with glad ears and hearts the Marshal's praise of our fighting men. She will think seriously of the momentous proposition which Marshal Foch today suggested that the correspondents place before the American people.

"It is the using of the Rhine that must impose fear on the Germans, lest they repeat their assault of '1914,'" says Marshal Foch.

Americans may well ask, How long shall the Allies "use" the Rhine, how long shall Americans "use" the Rhine? That is, perhaps, the largest question before Americans today, perhaps the largest question in its potentialities that they were ever called on to answer.

Marshal Foch received the correspondents in his train at Treves, where he had come to attend the meeting of the Armistice Commission. He read a prepared address.

For Peace to Match Price Paid.

TREVES, Jan. 15, (Associated Press.)—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly today when he received American newspaper correspondents. The Marshal is here in connection with the meeting concerning the extension of the German armistice.

Marshal Foch pointed out the difficulties that had been overcome, and said that peace must be commensurate with the price of victory. Germany now was beaten, he added, but with her resources, especially in men, recuperation in a comparatively short time was quite possible. It was now the duty of the Allies to prevent further aggressions.

Marshal Foch praised the work of the American troops and said that General Pershing had asked that the American forces be concentrated for an attack on one sector. The allied Generalissimo admitted that the Argonne-Meuse front, where the Americans began their offensive on Sept. 26, was a "sector hard to tackle." The Marshal said that he had told General Pershing:

"Your men have the devil's own

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WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use Mulk. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

Full Peace Conference Will Open at 3 P. M. Today; President Wilson to Sit on the Right of Clemenceau

PARIS, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—The scene is set for the opening of the Peace Congress at 3 P. M. tomorrow with impressive ceremony befitting such an occasion.

Final preparations were concluded today in the beautiful Salle de la Paix at the Foreign Office, where the Congress will meet, and the green table now awaits its guests.

When the delegates are seated around the great horseshoe conference table Raymond Poincaré, President of the Republic, will make his entry into the hall with an escort of Premiers and take his place in the presiding officer's chair at the head of the table.

The opening address of M. Poincaré, in welcoming the Congress, will sound the glories of the war just won and tell of the work of reconstruction entrusted to the Congress.

It is likely that President Poincaré's greetings will call for response by a foreign representative, in which case President Wilson may address the gathering for the United States and the other countries represented.

With the conclusion of M. Poincaré's address and the response, the session of the congress will be declared to be open, and Premier Clemenceau will take the presiding officer's chair, as the head of the French delegation. President Wilson will sit at the right of M. Clemenceau; Premier Lloyd George will sit at the left.

Such address as M. Clemenceau will make will be brief, and mainly in the nature of an initiation of the procedure of the congress, such as the selection of officers, Chairman, Vice Chairman, and General Secretary.

The report of the Supreme Council on the rules governing the congress will then be presented. These were elaborated at the sessions concluded tonight. It is expected that they will be approved without discussion and that on their approval they will be made public. This, and possibly some further adjustments in the representations of the smaller countries, will probably embrace all the work to be undertaken at the opening ceremony. The main issues will await the business sessions.

PEACE CONGRESS MAY HEAR REDS

Strong Belief in Paris That America and Japan Will Back Britain's Plan.

FRANCE AND ITALY OPPOSED

But All Questions Are Expected to be Argued Out to Unanimous Indorsement.

Reports Bolshevist Plea for Peace Through Wilson

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 17.—The Social Demokraten of Stockholm learns that Maxim Litvinoff, the former Bolshevist Ambassador in London, has on behalf of the Russian Soviet sent a message to President Wilson offering to cease its world propaganda if the Entente will enter into peace negotiations.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—It seems most probable this afternoon, on the eve of the opening of the Peace Conference, that after President Poincaré's speech and other ornamental beginnings the first real business taken up will be that of Bolshevism in Russia and elsewhere in Europe rather than the question of the League of Nations as originally planned. This for the same reason that if the house you have got to live in for some time to come is on fire you will devote yourself to putting out the flames before examining the architect's plans for the house you hope to live in later on.

There are two phases to this Russian question: First, that of going to the Bolsheviki with the armed forces of all the Allies—in other words, intervention; second, that of having the Bolsheviki come to the Peace Conference to state their case through delegates.

The first plan seems to have gone into the international discard. America will positively not be a party to military intervention on a large scale. France is not in position to send large armies there, because of her own interior political and industrial situation, and she cannot act in the matter without the full co-operation of the other allies, which is not forthcoming.

Therefore the form in which Bolshevism will first come before the conference is in all probability the proposal made by Lloyd George that delegates of the Bolsheviki as well as the representatives of the other Russian factions be received. The attitude of two delegations on this proposal is already known in advance, and there is shrewd plausible speculation as to how the others will stand.

In this connection only five powers are considered as having any voice in

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

"PREPAREDNESS!"—The price of good fruit. Has the price of peace—? See top 7th page.—Adv.

FORCES AT WAR IN PEACE CONCLAVE

Ralph Pulitzer Sees Influences at Work for a "Sinister Peace."

OTHERS FOR LIBERALISM

Wilson He Counts as Great Factor Toward Obtaining a Right Settlement.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of The New York World, who is leaving for New York tomorrow, has given me the following statement:

"Today, on the eve of the Peace Conference, the allied Governments are suffering all the vicissitudes of victory. The solidarity of a common danger has departed.

"The joint instinct of self-preservation has given place to conflicting aims of self-aggrandizement. The vanities, cupidities, and pugnacities which masquerade as 'national aspirations' are seething beneath the serenity of the Quai d'Orsay.

"If the Peace Conference is allowed to remain a conference between governments instead of between peoples it is apt to degenerate into a saturnalia of statesmanship which will crown war to end war with a peace to end peace.

"Three forces are laboring for such a sinister peace: (1,) the bourbonism of politicians, instinctive or opportunist, playing for advancement on the chauvinism of the people; (2,) the materialism of industrial and commercial circles appealing to the business classes; (3,) the militarism of professional soldiers appealing to pride or fear of imperialism and Jingoes.

"Fortunately, there are also three forces which, if properly used, will tend powerfully to protect the world from such a 'peace.' They are: (1,) the inarticulate masses of the nations whose hearts' desire is the perpetuation of peace and who place such peace above the most brilliant technical triumphs of their statesmen; (2,) the liberal and thoughtful minds of these nations, among whom appear to be a minority of their statesmen who have outgrown the discredited old tricks of trade—balance of power, strategic frontiers, punitive indemnities, economic isolation—and who wish to substitute the confessed experiment of a League of Nations and who support other detailed settlements of peace in a liberal and progressive spirit in harmony with such a league; (3,) President Wilson, whose moral initiative and material disinterestedness make him the accepted leader and mouthpiece of the inarticulate masses and the rallying point of liberal minds of all countries.

"Without national unity, it seems safe to assert that lacking the potentiality of President Wilson's physical presence here his fourteen points, which with one qualification were the bases of the armistice, accepted by the

Continued on Page Two.

When You think of Writing
Think of WAHLING.—Advt.

COUNCIL MAKES CONCESSION

But Reserves Right to Hold Executive Sessions When Necessary.

3 MEN FOR EACH COUNTRY

Long, Official Statement of Considerations Forbidding Full Publicity Is Issued.

ANOTHER SEAT TO BELGIUM

She and Serbia to Have Three Delegates Each—Two for Kingdom of Hedjaz.

PARIS, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—All is in readiness for the opening tomorrow afternoon of the Peace Congress, with representatives of the press in attendance.

At today's meeting of the Supreme War Council it was decided that the newspaper men should be admitted to the meetings of the full conference, but that on necessary occasions the deliberations might be held in secret. It was determined in reaching this decision limiting the activities of the press that, while the conferees did not underrate the importance of public opinion, the process of reaching a favorable solution of the task before the congress would be hindered if discussion at every disputed question were open by a public declaration by each delegation of its own national point of view.

It has been tentatively decided that three representatives of the press of each of the allied and associated powers will be admitted to the conference.

The conference will probably be organized in a manner similar to the American Congress, with secret committee meetings to discuss delicate questions, with formal open sessions and with executive sessions, as in the United States Senate.

It was at the instance of President Wilson that the Council yesterday decided to hold in abeyance the proposed rule for virtual secrecy beyond bare official communiqués, and to request representatives of the British, American, and Italian press to present some plan for reporting the peace meetings.

The following official communication was issued this evening:

"The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the allied great powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, met at the Quai d'Orsay today, in the morning from 10:30 to 12:30 P. M., and in the afternoon from 3 to 5:30.

"The French President of the Council read out the terms of the renewal of the armistice.

Three Delegates for Belgium.

"The meeting decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the conference. It was decided also that the King of the Hedjaz should be represented by two delegates. The question of the number of delegates for the various powers thus was finally established.

"The program for the opening conference, which will take place at the Foreign Office tomorrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was afterward arranged.

"The meeting finally examined into the question of the publicity to be given to the discussions of the conference, and unanimously approved the following text, to be handed to the press in the name of the five great powers:

"'The representatives of the allied and associated powers have given earnest consideration to the question of publicity for the proceedings of the Peace Conference. They are anxious that the public, through the press, should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honorable settlement should be arrived at with the minimum of delay.

Analogy of Cabinet Meetings.

"'It is, however, obvious that publicity with regard to the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object. The proceedings of a Peace Conference are far more analogous to the meetings of a Cabinet than to those of a Legislature. Nobody has ever suggested that Cabinet meetings should be held in public, and if they were so [illegible] the work

sible of government would become impossible.

"'One reason why Cabinets are held in private is in order that differences may be reconciled and agreements reached before the stage of publicity is begun. The essence of the democratic method is not that the deliberations of a Government be conducted in public, but that its conclusions be subject to the consideration of a popular chamber and to free and open discussion on the platform and by the press.

"'Representatives of the allied and associated powers are holding conversations in order to solve questions which affect the vital interests of many nations and upon which they may at present hold many diverse views. These deliberations cannot proceed by the method of a majority vote. No nation can be committed except by the free vote of its own delegates. The conclusions arrived at in these consultations, therefore, can only be formed by the difficult process of reaching an agreement among all.

"'This vital process would only be hindered if the discussion of every disputed question were opened by a public declaration by each delegation of its own national point of view. Such a declaration would in many cases be followed by premature public controversy.

"'This would be serious enough if it were confined to controversy between parties within each State. It might be extremely dangerous if, as would often be inevitable, it resulted in controversy between nations.

"'Moreover, such public declarations would render the give-and-take on the part of the delegates themselves, which is essential to a successful negotiation, a matter of infinitely greater difficulty. It is also extremely important that the settlement should be not only just but speedy.

"'Every belligerent power is anxious for the early conclusion of peace in order that its armies may be demobilized.

Where Publicity Means Delay.

"'If premature publicity is given to the negotiations, the proceedings of the Peace Conference would be interminably protracted and the delegates would be forced to speak not only of the business before the conference but to concern themselves with the controversies which had been raised by the account of their proceedings outside.

"'Finally, there will often be very strong reasons against announcing the conclusions of the conversations as they are arrived at. The representatives of a nation may be willing to give their assent on one point, only provided that they receive a concession on another point which has not yet been discussed. It will not be possible to judge of the wisdom and justice of the peace settlement until it can be viewed as a whole, and premature announcements might lead to misapprehensions and anxiety as to the ultimate results for which there was no real foundation.

"In calling attention, however, to these necessary limitations of publicity, these representatives of the powers do not underrate the importance of carrying public opinion with them in the vast task by which they are confronted. They recognize that unless public opinion approves of the results of their labors they will be nugatory.

"'This reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between the representatives of the great powers.

"'With regard to the full conferences the following rule was adopted.

"'Representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full conference, but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the conference may be held in camera.'"

The Supreme War Council ended its sessions at 5:30 o'clock, having completed its work. It will not meet again before the opening of the Peace Congress tomorrow.

Noulens Reports on Russia.

Joseph Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, entered the Foreign Office just before the meeting, and it developed later that he was invited by the council to meet with it and express his views on the Russian situation.

The council at its morning session received a statement of the actions taken by the press representatives of the various countries regarding the proposed restrictions of the news of the conference proceedings. The statement set forth that the American, British, Italian, Serbian, and Belgian correspondents asked the admission of the press to the sittings of the council. The French press delegation, on the other hand, was unanimous in taking the contrary position.

The resolution adopted by the press representatives of America, Great Britain, Italy, and the smaller nations acting with them was also presented.

The separate representation accorded the British colonies in the Peace Conference having unfavorably impressed the French colonial world, the Havas Agency has issued a note pointing out that by reason of the interchangeability of the delegates the French Government can, when necessary, call in specially qualified plenipotentiaries, and that thus the different colonial problems will be discussed with all the necessary safeguards.

Reports Press Limit 15 Men.

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PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Peace Conference made its first concession to public opinion tonight in the matter of publicity. The representatives of the great powers, after considering the demands of the press that the padlock be removed, voted to open the door a few inches.

The number of press representatives was not decided, but the delegates are talking of fifteen, giving three each to each of the four Big Powers and three to the other Powers. For the opening session tomorrow they may let in all the press, but will decide this tomorrow.

PRESS DEMANDS MADE ON COUNCIL

Unanimous for Publicity in Principle, but Differing as to Details.

FRENCH IN THE MINORITY

Refused to Demand Direct Representation for Definite Number of Newspaper Men.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Wireless and Cable Dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Practically all activities of the Peace Conference deliberations are at a standstill. The effect of the protest made by the press representatives, particularly those of the United States and Great Britain, against the attempt to keep from them information of what takes place around the conference table, except such as the conference chooses to give out in colorless communiqués, was apparent in the interest displayed by the allied plenipotentiaries.

The announcement was made that the conference devoted itself today to consideration of the suggestions made by the newspaper delegations in conformity with the request of the conference after the plenipotentiaries had begun to realise the indignation aroused over what is designated in some quarters as an attempt to gag the press and conclude a peace treaty in secret.

The committee appointed by the newspaper correspondents of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the smaller nationalities sat until 3 o'clock this morning seeking to reach unanimous agreement on a plan for press representation at the conference to be presented to that body for action.

The American correspondents felt that their interests were more intimately involved than those of the press of any other country because the closure resolution adopted by the Council on Wednesday appeared to mean a deathblow to the first of Wilson's fourteen points, which asserted the principle of "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."

First American Demand Rejected.

Their representatives went to the press conference with instructions to ask that ten representatives of each of the allied countries be admitted to the Peace Conference. The French newspaper men refused to agree to this or any representation whatever, and the Americans, British, Italians, and smaller nationalities decided to recommend that not less than five representatives of each country be admitted.

All, however, including the French, agreed to a declaration of principles which called for official communiqués as complete as possible, the abolition of the censorship for all allied countries, and permission to the plenipotentiaries to have free communication with newspaper representatives.

Fear of Irresponsible Journalism.

Jan. 16.—It would be an exaggeration to say that publicity remains as great a bugbear in the eyes of modern diplomacy as it was half a century and more ago, but those defending the restrictions on news transmission assert that it is still a fact that unrestrained and irresponsible journalism may make the already difficult task of the peace delegates more arduous. Responsible journalism, it is contended, may have to suffer from the fact that thoughtless or premature publication may prejudice a good cause.

L'Humanité's publication of the Pichon statements has been followed by pointed assertions which, it is charged here, have created no little trouble.

On the other hand, it is contended that such publications are so few as to be negligible, especially when compared with the great bulk of the Peace Conference news published in France, America, and other allied countries.

But, it is asserted, considerations of this character brought about the compromise decision of Wednesday. There being no censorship, it was felt, the defenders of the conference resolution say, that some measures to safeguard the conference from premature and ill-advised publications respecting matters still under discussion by the delegates was necessary.

The plan of issuing annotated minutes of the conference proceedings, which had been approved by the delegates of all the powers concerned, was hit upon as likely at least to draw a ring fence around the deliberations and to some extent guarantee the results arrived at against hasty and ill-informed comment. The theory was advanced that by making the official annotations exhaustive and specific, which each power concerned, with the consent of the rest, would be enabled to do, the public would be kept adequately informed of the progress of the conference and its lines, and responsible comment would likewise be indicated.

Resolutions of the Press Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—Representatives of the allied and American press at their meeting Thursday unanimously adopted the following resolution:

First—It is essential to insure full publicity for the peace negotiations.

Second—The official communiqués shall be as complete as possible.

Third—In addition to the communiqués, full summaries of the day's proceedings should be issued, not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of the press.

Fourth—There should be no interference with free intercourse between the delegates and responsible journalists.

Fifth—Journalists should be permitted to attend the formal sessions of the conference.

Sixth—It is recommended that there be equal treatment of the allied press by the abolition of the censorship in all allied countries.

All except the French delegates also agreed to these recommendations:

First—There should be direct representation of the press at the sittings of the Peace Conference.

Second—The press of each of the great powers should be represented by not less than five delegates, and each of the smaller powers who actively participated in the war should be represented proportionately.

REBUFF ALLIED ENVOYS.

Germans at Bialystok Won't Receive Col. Wade and Lieut. Foster.

WARSAW, Jan. 16, (Associated Press.)—The Germans have refused to receive at Bialystok Lieutenant Reginald Foster, a political agent of the American Peace Commission, and Colonel Wade of the British Army, who went to Lazy on the Polish frontier to confer with the commander of the German Tenth Army. It was their object to persuade the Germans to hold the frontier against the Bolsheviki.

Lieutenant Foster and Colonel Wade received the reply that, if they attempted to pass over the frontier, they would be regarded as enemies by the German sentinels. Foster and Wade have reported the action of the Germans to their respective Governments.

BISSOLATI GOING TO PARIS.

Will Attend League Demonstration at Wilson's Request.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 17.—By President Wilson's express desire Leonida Bissolati has been invited to represent Italy among the speakers at the interallied demonstration in favor of a League of Nations to be held at the Sorbonne in Paris on Sunday, Feb. 2. Bissolati is President of the Italian branch of the movement.

LIST OF PEACE DELEGATES.

Approximately Complete Roster of Those Who Will Sit in Congress.

PARIS, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—The official list of the Peace Delegates may not be given out tonight, but its composition is known in the main, as follows:

France—Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; Louis Klotz, Finance Minister; Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and Jules Cambon.

Great Britain—David Lloyd George, Prime Minister; Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary; Andrew Bonar Law; George Nicoll Barnes, the Labor leader, and another alternate delegate.

United States—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Henry White, Colonel Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Italy—Vittorio Orlando, Prime Minister; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Antonio Salandra, former Premier; Marquis Salvago Raggi, and the Italian Minister of Finance, who will succeed Francesco Nitti, who has resigned.

Japan—The Marquis Saionji, former Prime Minister; Baron Makino, Baron Chinda, Baron Matsui, and Count Ryozaki.

Brazil—Senator Epitacio Pessoa, Dr. Pandia Calogeras, and Deputy Raoul Fernandes.

Belgium—Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Emile Vandervelde, and M. Vandenheuvel.

Serbia—Nikola Pachitch, former Prime Minister, and M. Frumitch, former President of the Dalmatian Diet, who will alternate with Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, and M. Rober.

Greece—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, and M. Politis, Foreign Minister.

Rumania—M. Bratiano, Prime Minister, and M. Mishr.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Karl Kramarcz, President, and M. Benes, Foreign Minister.

Poland—M. Dmowski, Polish representative to the Allied Governments, and a second delegate representing General Pudulski.

China—Lu Cheng-Hsiang, Foreign Minister, and one other.

Canada—Sir Robert Borden, Premier; Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, with others of the delegation alternating.

Australia—William Morris Hughes, Premier, and one other.

Union of South Africa—General Louis Botha and General Jan C. Smuts.

India—The Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha.

Siam—M. Charcoon, Minister to France, and one other.

New Zealand—William F. Massey, Premier.

Portugal—Egas Moniz.

SENATORS VOICE SECRECY PROTESTS

Borah, Williams, and Lewis Applaud President's Stand for Open Peace Conference.

READY TO BACK HIM UP

Senator Johnson Would Withdraw Army and Leave Policing to the European Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the course of a speech today on the necessity of publicity in connection with the Peace Conference Senator Borah said:

"I am perfectly sure that there are those who differ with me, but I regard it as one of the most vital propositions before the congress, and we at least ought to permit it to be known, that we are in full sympathy with the views of the American delegation with reference to publicity in the proceedings at Versailles.

"I cannot say that it is a surprise that a movement has been inaugurated in favor of secrecy, and yet I had supposed from the announcements not only in this country and in Europe that more consideration would be given to the question than seems to have been given to it. It seems to have been disposed of without much discussion.

"When the President delivered his address to Congress upon the 8th of January, the first proposition looking to the permanent peace of the world reads as follows:

"'Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.'

"There can be no possible construction placed upon this language other than that it was intended to cover just such proceedings as are now being initiated at the Peace Conference.

"'Open covenants of peace.' Had the statement stopped there, it might be said that it was intended to cover the simple proposition of publishing the covenants of peace after they had been negotiated and concluded but the President was careful to say: 'Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at.' And the question now is whether or not that proposition is to be utterly discarded and disregarded in the proceedings at Versailles. It would seem that they have practically concluded upon a program adverse to this proposition."

People Opposed to Secrecy.

Senator Borah quoted some news dispatches of the last few days bearing on the action of the Peace Conference in regard to publicity.

"I observe by the press dispatches," he continued, "that the President has taken up this matter and that it may be reopened for consideration, and it is indicated in the press dispatches this morning that the ultimate result may be open sessions of the conference. It is by reason of this last item in the news that I felt disposed to say a word because I should like to have the President know, and have the delegates representing this country at the conference know, that the great majority of the American people expect those proceedings to be open and that all details of substantial matters left open as the result of the Congress proceeds in its deliberations.

"Secret diplomacy has left the germ of conflict and of war in every great peace congress in the last 230 years. There has not been a single peace congress but there has been left for future contention suspicion, prejudice, and feeling resulting from secret negotiations and secret proceedings. If we are proposing to take a correct and accurate step toward permanent peace, the people who fought and won this war must know the conditions upon which it is being settled. It will be a distinct discouragement, not only to the people of this country but, I venture to say, to the masses of the world over, if at the first initiatory step the same old practices of absolute government are reinaugurated and readopted by a congress which comes together as a result of a fight to make the world safe for democracy."

After Senator Borah had spoken Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi said he was glad that at least one voice had gone up on the other side of the Senate chamber to hold up the President's fourteen points of peace with one possible exception.

"Yet, at the very instant when the Peace Conference assembled in Europe, the first of these points of peace is deliberately violated, and instead of open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, we are given a communique which we know, from experience of the last four years, is made merely to cover up what has been done and which does not state all the facts of what is transpiring," he said.

"I think that if I had the power I would have the Senate take some affirmative action, something by which we may say affirmatively that we insist, as a part of the treaty-making power, that there shall be open discussions, or at least information given out daily, of all that is transpiring, that the truth shall be known to all our people.

"There is another aspect of this thing that appeals to me. It is humiliating and irritating to me to have the President of the United States jostled up in any kind of a conference. It is humiliating and irritating to me to have our President enmeshed in the entanglements of secret European diplomacy, and to have him sitting there as a member of conference with his time tied and unable to say to the press and the people of the United States exactly what is transpiring there.

"The President may fight his way through this peculiar entanglement and this net of secret diplomacy, and I will be very glad to lend him such humble support and give him such cheer as can be given by one member of this body. It emphasizes, in the last analysis, the necessity for what has been suggested upon this floor of an American policy respecting all that is transpiring across the water today.

"I hope that out of it will come one thing, at least; that with the least possible delay the men in khaki, who represent the United States across the sea, be brought home at the earliest possible moment. I hope that out of it, too, will come the determination on the part of the Senate and the Government of the United States to leave to other nations, the nations beyond the seas, the policing of the world hereafter, and to bring home our troops, wherever they may be, as soon as our present obligations shall have been fulfilled."

PRESIDENT IS OPTIMISTIC.

Cables Civic Forum League of Nations Prospects Are 'Most Favorable'

President Wilson yesterday cabled Henry Clews, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civic Forum, that the prospects for an agreement on a League of Nations were at present most favorable.

The President's message, which was in answer to one sent by the Forum, informing him that a mass meeting under its auspices here last Friday night had indorsed the idea, read as follows:

"I received with the deepest interest and gratification the action of the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall and am glad to report that the prospects for an agreement upon a League of Nations are at present most favorable.

WOODROW WILSON.

SOCIALISTS TAUNT "TIGER."

Clemenceau Denies Deputy's Charge of Secret Diplomacy.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Premier Clemenceau spoke this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies on the decision to keep proceedings of the Peace Conference secret. He had been interpellated by several Socialist Deputies, and had asked that discussion of their questions be postponed, when he said:

"We have not yet found a final form in which communications from the Peace Conference will be made, but in a general way the principle of publicity has met with favor."

Here he was interrupted by Deputy Mistral, who said: "Except by you, M. Clemenceau."

"I have the honor emphatically to deny that statement," the Premier rejoined. "We all should like to keep proceedings secret so that it may not be said that such and such a country made such and such a proposition which has been fought by such and such other Governments. We are unanimous in thinking that that might create a bad feeling. We think that in the preliminary conversations we must, at all costs, arrive at an agreement so that there shall be a solid front at the general discussion.

"If we wish to form a League of Nations, writing phrases is insufficient. There must be a prevailing spirit which will insure the life of this League of Nations. We would like to finish this war by a full agreement of the civilized nations for the supreme ideal of a better humanity."

FUTURE OF LIMBURG EXCITES DUTCH PRESS

Member of Parliament Who Favors Union with Belgium Branded as Traitor.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16.—The Dutch press is still excited over the question of Limburg, and two articles appearing in the Paris Matin and the Petit Parisien, which are quoted liberally, have not allayed its fears.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant remarks that on the day of the first meeting of the Peace Conference the two most widely circulated French papers published articles explaining to the French nation that Limburg must be taken from Holland and the Scheldt frontier altered, which they say merely means a violation of Holland's rights and a serious weakening of her international position. The Courant, discussing the Matin's four-column article, accompanied by a map with the title "Changes About to be Made in Europe," objects to the proposition to take over the Scheldt territory.

The Catholic Tijd says that there are now signs which give reason to suppose that not Belgium, but France, is behind the movement to annex Limburg.

The ardent desire to see President Wilson in Holland is doubtless expressed in connection with this burning question.

The case of Van Groendal, the member of the first Chamber who is accused of treason in favoring the annexation of Limburg to Belgium, continues to be the subject of discussion and official investigation. According to the Limburgsche Koerier, Van Groendal said that most Limburgers desired separation from Holland, as Limburg did not belong to the latter, but that geographically and ethnologically it was a part of Belgium, and that propaganda in favor of annexation showed this. Moreover, the towns of Wert and Maastricht, he said, were in favor of this plan. It further asserted that when Van Groendal was told that he should have stopped the propaganda he replied that, on the contrary, it must be encouraged as much as possible.

DUTCH WANT TO SEE WILSON.

Chamber Cheers Formal Announcement of Invitation.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16.—The idea that there is still a possibility of President Wilson coming to Holland appears to be prevalent in many quarters.

In spite of the President's answer that he did not know if he would have time to come, the Second Chamber today applauded the Government's invitation to President Wilson amid great enthusiasm. The President of the Chamber stated that it would be considered a great honor for the country should Mr. Wilson be able to come.

This statement also was greeted with loud applause, although the revolutionary socialist, Wynkoop, interrupted the speaker and wished to lodge a protest, saying he could not take part in the demonstration in favor of the invitation. He was informed that no discussion could be opened on the question. Wynkoop, however, again insisted that he wished to open such a discussion. The motion was not carried, however.

Belgium Wants Three Delegates.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17.—The Belgian Cabinet has decided to send to the Allied Governments a strong protest against a reduction in the number of Belgian delegates to the Peace Conference. The Supreme Council has fixed the number of Belgian delegates at two, whereas Belgium expected to have three.

GERMAN RADIO FOR DUTCH.

Telefunken Company to Build Station to Reach East Indies.

Details of the giant wireless telegraph station to be erected in Holland by German interests for the purpose of facilitating communication between Holland and her East Indian possessions, according to a contract concluded Sept. 22 between the Dutch Government and the Telefunken Company of Berlin, are found in a recent issue of Commerce Reports.

Paul L. Edwards, Commercial Attaché at The Hague, reports that the receiving station of the new plant, which is expected to cost about $3,000,000, will be at Boxmeer, in the Province of North Brabant, and the sending station will be located on a hill at Kootwijk, Province of Gelderland, near Apeldoorn, some thirty-five miles from the receiving station. The sending station will consist of six steel towers, each 210 meters (about 686 feet) in height. The Radio-Nieuws says that the Kootwijk sending station will have the same reach as the German station at Nauen. The installation will be able easily to transmit to and receive from a station of like dimensions and capacity which is shortly to be built at Bandoeng, Java. The distance between the Kootwijk and the Bandoeng station is about 6,830 miles.

It is understood that an engineer representing the Telefunken Company is in Java with a view to supervising the construction of the station at Bandoeng. De Nieuwe Courant said some time ago that all of the apparatus and raw material for the construction of the Bandoeng station were in Berlin ready for shipment at the first opportunity. The apparatus for the station in the Netherlands is not yet completed, but parts are already said to be arriving from Germany.

D. S. C. TO FRENCH LEADERS.

President Wilson Confers the Decoration on Thirteen Generals.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—President Wilson has bestowed the American Distinguished Service Cross on the following French Generals:

Franchet d'Esperey, de Castelnau, Fayolle, Maistre, Debeney, Birot, Gouraud, Mangin, Degoutte, Berthelot, Humbert, Guillaumat, and Weygand.

DOCTORS NEEDED IN SIBERIA.

Nurses and Medical Supplies Also Required, Dr. Teusler Says.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 16, (Associated Press.)—There is urgent need for doctors, nurses, and medical supplies in Western Siberia, declared Dr. Arthur Rudolph Teusler, head of the Czecho-slovak Medical Service, who arrived here today from Ekaterinburg and Omsk. The spread of typhus and the coming of 200,000 Russian soldiers formerly imprisoned in Austria and Germany, the doctor said, will tax every agency to the utmost.

Dr. Teusler directed the establishment of Red Cross hospitals at Omsk, Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk, and Tiumen. At Ekaterinburg the public bathhouse was transformed into a typhus hospital. The tide of former prisoners already has begun to flow into Western Siberia and probably will continue for months.

NO RELAXING OF BLOCKADE?

Central News Says British Admiralty Has No Such Purpose.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Admiralty has no immediate intention of relaxing the strict blockade against Germany, according to a statement of the Central News.

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Herbert Tareyton London Cigarette

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Neither an Experiment nor a Substitute

FORCES AT WAR IN PEACE CONCLAVE

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Allies, would not have the remotest chance of surviving obliteration or at least mutilation at the hands of the elder statesmen of the conference, and the war, which began with one scrap of paper, would have ended with fourteen.

"Fortunately, President Wilson is here and his preparatory work among the peoples of the Allies and possibly among the statesmen of some of them has been well performed.

"He has, too, an uncongenial but powerful ally in the growing menace of Bolshevism. This menace seems likely to introduce among the allied statesman the reintegrating factor of a common fear which the prostration of Germany removed. It is also likely that the practical radicalism of Bolshevism may make the present liberalism seem more moderate and less theoretical than it has hitherto seemed to many of the allied statesmen.

"Up to the present these men have had as alternatives the President's progressiveness and their own conservatism. Now, with the alternatives threatening to consist of their own conservatism and Bolshevism, they may well look upon American principles no longer as an extreme but as a desirable compromise.

"The two most vital and most urgent of these projects seem to me to be the League of Nations and food for Germany.

"A league of nations, accepted in enough detail to be the catchbasin for a multitude of embittering international dilemmas, should be essentially a preliminary and not a sequence to the rest of the peace terms. This alone will prevent the present distrust and rivalry among the Allies from making the Peace Conference interminable. This alone will prevent the conference from engendering more resentment among the allied Governments than now exists between them and the Central Powers. The present situation here shows that Premier Clemenceau's claim for a balance of victorious powers is more chimerical than any league of nations that President Wilson ever dreamed of. At the present moment there exists not a balance but a vestige of power, and a peace built in this spirit upon ancient lines would render the Central Powers an impotent foe to all but a potent ally of some.

"No one who has not recently talked with the soldiers and civilians of various nations in their own countries and in the occupied zone in Germany can have any idea of the kaleidoscopic shifting which has taken place in sympathies and anticipations, not only among statesmen but among officers and privates and civilians by the millions.

"Many of these shiftings are no doubt superficial. Most of them may be unfair, but they make imperative a swift settlement in a spirit of conciliation which a league of nations may, indeed, not produce, but which no other plan even promises.

"As a league of nations is the paramount principle, pressing for quick adoption, so a modification of the food embargo on Germany and her allies is the most urgent policy. While the majority of the allied Governments are considering justice in terms of retribution to Germany, they are paltering with a condition which threatens them all alike—just and unjust, victors and vanquished.

"What is the use of a painstaking research into the dividing line between malnutrition and starvation in Germany? It is not going to placate a hungry stomach to prove to it statistically that it is undernourished but not famished. Nor will a man who feels as if he and his family are starving be dissuaded from discontent and disorder by proving to him that his hunger is but a just punishment for his sins. As long as the German people feel hungry and fear that organized government is unable to relieve that hunger, they are likely to become the dupes of the organized anarchy which beckons to them from Russia.

"The present allied policy is nothing more or less than isolating a healthy criminal in a contagious ward with a diseased maniac, with the expectation of subsequently treating one and trying the other before a jury predisposed to the disease.

"It may be hard to extend to Germany the degree of seeming forgiveness which goes with feeding her; but, leaving higher ethics out of the question, it is the politic thing to do.

"The apparent victory of the Ebert Government over the Bolshevist group does not prove that the spirit of order is more powerful than the spirit of hunger in Germany. It appears to demonstrate, on the contrary, that Ebert was saved by the popular belief that his Government would be able to secure allied food for the people and that the Spartacide group would not. Disappoint that belief, and who can tell to what extreme reaction may carry Germany?

"A third problem that faces the Allies is the Russian problem itself. It seems to me that just as a league of nations, which many want to put last, should come first, so the Russian problem, which is now discussed as coming first, might well come last. With Germany offered food for the present and some degree of hope for the future by the letter and the spirit of a league of nations, it is very improbable that Bolshevism would make any headway there.

"With enlightened sympathy extended to the aspirations of the masses of workers by one of the various sorts of international committees, which have been suggested in connection with the League of Nations, it is highly improbable that Bolshevism would skip Germany and break out to any serious extent in the allied countries. There would remain the problem of its spread by conquest to the small neighboring peoples, but a League of Nations could work at the problem more disinterestedly and, therefore, more efficiently, than could the organized rivalry of victors, at present in session in Paris.

"One thing, at least, seems clear, and that is that the most certain way of stimulating the spread of Bolshevism to the rest of Europe and, perhaps, to our own country, is to leave Germany hungry, to discard the League of Nations, to force a peace settlement on the ancient and reactionary lines upon the liberal masses of the various nations, to ignore their desire for some method of international consideration for their international industrial aspirations, and, finally, to attempt to suppress Bolshevism in its own country by force of arms.

"Finally we face the question as to how these various liberal New World solutions of grave Old World problems before us can be achieved.

"President Wilson at the head of a mission, maladroitly constructed and, as concerns the members who accompanied him abroad, mediocre in force and talent, compared with the statesmen they are meeting at the Peace Conference, has a precarious task. He has well performed his preparatory work among the peoples of the chief allies. They are in closer sympathy with him than they are with most of their own leaders.

"If he allows precedent to keep him closeted with those leaders and to keep their peoples and our own locked out his task seems hopeless of accomplishment. If he boldly breaks out through precedent and takes the issue between liberalism and reaction to the peoples of the nations, as he has so often taken the issues of less world-wide importance to our own people, I believe he will win his victory for humanity and peace."

PEACE CONGRESS MAY HEAR REDS

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

the matter—America, England, France, Italy, and Japan. England is already committed by her Premier to receive Bolshevist delegates. France is absolutely opposed to it, as declared by Pichon in his note rejecting Lloyd George's proposal and subsequent utterances.

As to the other three, speculation among diplomats is this: Italy will stand with France because Italy has fears of Bolshevism within her own borders, and Sonnino's only method is to crush that to which he is opposed.

On the other hand, there is strongly held opinion that America will support Lloyd George's proposal. This opinion is based on the belief that President Wilson is convinced that Bolshevism cannot be conquered by troops, and the only alternative in sight is parleying.

Thus far speculation accounts for all but Japan, but that country also is placed by prophets in the group with America and England as against France and Italy; that is, three nations favoring reception of Bolshevist delegates and two opposed.

The prediction as to the lineup of Japan is based on the assumption that in matters not directly opposed to her own interests she will support her ally Great Britain. But it is not safe to jump to an apparently obvious conclusion from that numerical statement of the case and assume that the Bolsheviki will win all the recognition that Lloyd George has proposed to give them.

For it is not the purpose of the conference delegates to allow things in dispute to be settled by mere majority votes, leaving minorities on this or that issue merely defeated by being outnumbered. On the contrary, it is hoped to argue each issue out to a conclusion that will receive unanimous indorsement, after the process of argument with give and take compromise. Such is to be the principle adhered to in each controversy arising throughout the conference.

For example, in this specific matter of Bolshevism it is a reasonably safe inference that instead of running the thing through by weight of majority and deciding out of hand on a vote of three against two, a conclusion will be postponed, pending investigation by all the powers concerned, to get much more authentic information on Bolshevism than is now available.

Such an enterprise is not now such a hopeless impossibility as it has been hitherto, if the Bolsheviki are really sincere in their desire to be represented at the conference, as declared by their representative, Litvinoff. Lloyd George's proposal is no doubt based on this promise.

The suggestion from Litvinoff was that the Bolsheviki be received on condition that they cease fighting and all violence during the period of the conference.

There is room for compromise here in the opinion of those favoring the Lloyd George proposal. If the Bolsheviki are willing to cease atrocities in order to be let into the conference they may be willing to cease long enough to give the powers an opportunity to investigate and decide whether they may be let in.

REVOLT IN PETROGRAD.

Lenine Is Reported to Have Arrived in Barcelona.

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 17.—A counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd, according to reports from Reval, and the Bolsheviki have started a general hurried retreat eastward from Esthonia.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier of Russia, was among Russians who landed at Barcelona recently, according to newspapers here.

Trotsky's Brothers Escape.

GENEVA, Jan. 17.—The Swiss newspapers announce that two brothers of Leon Trotsky, the Russian Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine, who were interned in France, escaped into Switzerland yesterday near Delemont after shooting and wounding a French soldier. The younger of the brothers has been arrested and is being interrogated.

PARIS, Jan. 17, (Havas.)—A dispatch from Geneva to Le Temps says that on orders received from Berne any person in Switzerland suspected of being employed in Bolshevist propaganda is to be closely interrogated. The dispatch adds that the police of Geneva had arrived at the conclusion that certain suspected persons there were preparing to foment riots similar to those carried out in Russia and Germany.

The Lausanne police have made a number of arrests of Bolsheviki. It is said that a conspiracy was afoot to murder M. Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister.

A train taking these undesirables out of Switzerland, the dispatch continues, was due to leave Geneva for Moscow Thursday. The same train was to carry forty-five interned Russian soldiers and 400 other persons desiring to return to Russia.

EXTEND ARMISTICE ANOTHER MONTH

Germans Accept All Allied Conditions, Including Further Guarantee at Strasbourg.

PROTESTS BY ERZBERGER

Complains of "Financial and Economic Dictatorship" and Delay in Preliminary Peace.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The German armistice has been extended one month by the Commissioners, who have concluded their session at Treves.

The clauses offered by the Allies concerning agricultural implements, Russian prisoners of war, naval conditions, and the restitution of material stolen by the Germans from invaded countries were signed by the enemy delegates.

The Havas Agency announces the signature of the new clauses of the armistice as they stood concerning the surrender of German submarines ready for sea and the destruction of the submarines in course of construction which the allied Commissioners discovered in German ports in December. The clause placing the German merchant fleet at the disposal of the Allies also was signed.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice Germany must deliver by Feb. 17 some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds.

As a guarantee for the fulfillment of the demands the Entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector of the Fortress of Strasbourg formed by the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometers in front of it.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.—The armistice between the Allies and Germany has been extended, the agreement to that effect being signed by Mathias Erzberger, the German Armistice Commissioner, at Treves late Wednesday, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

The meeting between Marshal Foch and the German delegates was featured by protests by Mathias Erzberger, representing the Germans, against the status in which Germany was left during the period of the armistice. The "financial and economic dictatorship of the Entente" was the theme of his main protest.

"When will you raise the blockade?" Herr Erzberger asked. "The food conditions in Germany are daily growing worse, and hunger will produce a mental state which the Allies cannot desire. Your peoples themselves are not proof against a world revolution. Will the Entente undertake binding obligations respecting the return of the German prisoners of war? When will you be in a position to conclude a preliminary peace? Germany has asked six times for negotiations for a preliminary peace but has received no reply."

Herr Erzberger, who made these statements in a speech opening the proceedings, declared the Germans had fulfilled the terms of the armistice up to the limit of possibility. In the cases in which the terms had not been complied with the Entente was responsible, he insisted, especially so as regarded the delivery of transport material.

Herr Erzberger complained that freedom of movement had been impeded between the occupied territory and the rest of Germany, and he declared that the measures taken by the Allies in Alsace-Lorraine proved that France aimed to anticipate the decision of the Peace Conference by annexing the provinces without respecting the right of the people to self-determination.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Imperial Bank of Germany, (the Reichsbank,) has been ordered to Spa by Marshal Foch, according to a dispatch from Berlin, to attend a conference concerning the Entente financial demands on Germany.

A Copenhagen dispatch on Dec. 26, 1918, reported that Dr. Havenstein had resigned as President of the Reichsbank. However, there has been no official confirmation of the report.

NEW CABINET CRISIS DETAINS ORLANDO

Reorganization on a Larger Scale Keeps Him From Today's Paris Conference.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 17.—Premier Orlando has been unable to leave Rome for the Peace Conference in consequence of complications in resolving the Ministerial crisis.

Changes have become inevitable on a larger scale than was expected. The latest reports say that in any case the new members of the Cabinet cannot present themselves to the King for the taking of the oath of allegiance earlier than this evening; hence Signor Orlando will necessarily be absent from the first plenary meeting of the conference tomorrow.

AIR SERVICE FOR CONFEREES.

British Delegates Will Make London-Paris Trip in Two Hours.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A regular aerial passenger service between London and Paris for the benefit of British members of the Peace Conference will be opened Monday. Several airplanes have been fitted up for this purpose. They have a comfortable cabin for two passengers, including cushioned seats and a table, the whole inclosed with glass.

The airplanes will make the trip in two hours.

CABLES PROTEST TO WILSON.

League of Free Nations Association Demands Peace Publicity.

The League of Free Nations Association, of which Norman Hapgood is President, yesterday sent the following cablegram to President Wilson:

"League of Free Nations Association vigorously protests against announced restriction of publicity regarding Peace Conference. Distrust aroused in Americas greatly outweighs any possible advantage."

GERMAN ARMY DWINDLING.

500,000 or More Still Under Arms, British Experts Believe.

LONDON, Jan. 16, (British Wireless Service.)—There may be 500,000 German soldiers still under arms, according to estimates of experts of the British Army. The situation in Germany is very uncertain, however, and it may be that the men still with the German colors number far above the estimate.

Should Premier Ebert maintain the upper hand in Germany, the men still held in the army would be freed, it is believed. On the other hand, it is pointed out, a Bolshevist triumph in Germany would result in a serious situation.

Slain Leaders of the Berlin Revolt.

KARL LIEBKNECHT. ROSA LUXEMBURG.

BERLIN AGITATORS MOBBED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

gards the fate of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg as having "something of divine justice in it," as the Tageszeitung phrases it. Of Dr. Liebknecht the Lokal-Anzeiger remarks:

"He brought his fate upon himself."

Continuing its comment, the newspaper says:

"The murder of Rosa Luxemburg shows how tremendous must have been the indignation which has seized the people of Berlin as the result of the criminal activities of the Spartacides. Such summary judgments have ordinarily been foreign to the German manner of thinking."

The press in general deplores the lynching of Rosa Luxemburg, but declares that she fell a victim to the basest passions which she herself had awakened.

The Pan German Deutsche Zeitung and the radical Tageblatt alike agree that Dr. Liebknecht was an "honest fanatic." The Conservative newspapers, however, explain his career as a terrible example of the socialistic infection which made the ground fertile for Bolshevism, while the Tageblatt considers him to have been a megalomaniac.

There is general agreement that Dr. Liebknecht lacked the qualities for a really constructive leadership.

Rosa Luxemburg was dubbed "the strongest woman in Germany," but, contrary to the general impression, she did not have an active personal part in the staging of the revolutionary movements in Kiel and Berlin, as she was in prison until a few days before the outbreaks in November. However, she lost no time in entering the fray, and in a nine weeks' campaign she became even more radical than Dr. Liebknecht, earning the title of "High Priestess of Bolshevism."

She was small, misshapen, and uncomely, but keen-eyed and mentally vigorous. She possessed a remarkable, almost masculine, vocal equipment.

Rosa was born in Russian Poland on Dec. 25, 1870. She married "Dr." Lübeck in Dresdan for the sole purpose of obtaining German citizenship. They parted the day after the wedding.

The Russian Government did not recognize the marriage, the purpose of which was to prevent her extradition. Her dual citizenship annoyed her constantly at international gatherings of radical Socialists.

Rosa was a skilled parliamentarian, although many of her intellectual comrades called her a superficial agitator. For Bebel, Haase, and other German Socialists she was formerly the Socialist Party's "enfant terrible." She had studied in Zurich, specializing in economics, but she was never permitted to participate in the inner councils of the radicals.

She seemed to cast a spell over her German comrades with her lurid fanaticism. Her effect on the masses was even more pronounced. She would step to the edge of the platform the minute she was announced, and with a wonderful flow of oratory and sledgehammer gestures she would convert herself into a vocal dynamo.

It is believed that Rosa at the bottom of her heart was convinced of the hopelessness of the Russian brand of socialism. She made this statement in a recent speech in Berlin:

"Socialism does not mean the convening of Parliaments and the enactment of laws; it means the overthrow of the ruling classes with all the brutality at the disposal of the proletariat."

Rosa first came into public notice in 1901 in the lesser courts of Prussia. She was repeatedly fined and imprisoned for minor offenses and proved an obstreperous prisoner.

Her name appeared on the editorial page of the Spartacide Red Flag as co-editor with Dr. Liebknecht, but her editorials were rarely in evidence during the revolution.

Fear of Spartacids Desperation.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 17.—News and comment from Berlin make the fact startlingly clear that the announcement of the death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, though heard with satisfaction by a few of their bitterest opponents, has been received by the public generally with emotions in which horror and fear predominated, horror at the circumstances and fear of the possible consequences.

The city is described today as being in the same state of nervous tension as it was on the eve of the Bolshevist uprising, when every one felt that civil war was in the atmosphere.

Rightly or wrongly, the people dread lest the killing of their two leaders will drive the Spartacides to desperate deeds of revenge. This is not so likely, however, to be the case in Berlin itself as in other places, where the revolutionists have the temporary power in their hands, but in any event it is believed that even if the extremists feel themselves not strong enough to attempt new deeds of violence in Berlin there will be a fresh outbreak of strikes inspired by fierce indignation among the classes outside the ranks of the Spartacides at the circumstances under which Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were done to death.

The whole Liberal press condemns the deed, and even the Vossische Zeitung declares:

"Nothing can justify this exercise of lynch law, even against the authors of the recent regrettable events. In the name of humanity we protest against it. It should have been left to a court of justice to make them harmless for the future, and in case of a judgment, such a court would not have left out of account that Liebknecht was an idealist, even though he believed that his mission could only be achieved by violence."

Die Freiheit, the organ of the Independent Socialists, has a short but bitterly worded comment. It says:

"This is the fruit of the policy of force of Ebert, Scheidemann, and Landsberg, the fruit of the ruthless incitement by the Vorwärts and its bourgeois auxiliaries. It is the work of Noske, Governor of Berlin, and his commander in chief, Reinhard, the new War Minister. The blood be upon them. The German proletariat will pass judgment upon them."

The Berliner Tageblatt writes of Rosa Luxemburg:

"She was undoubtedly a much stronger character than Liebknecht. She was the real 'man' in the Spartacus movement. By her extraordinary intelligence and energy she dominated her comrades, and sometimes one had the impression that Liebknecht was almost childishly subject to her.

"Fundamentally she may be compared to the Russian Nihilist type. Not even her strongest opponents can deny that she was sincere in her desire to help the poor and oppressed, but her hatred was boundless, and she worked passionately and with every available means to undermine and destroy the existing social system."

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that it is doubtful if the elections to the German National Assembly can be held on Sunday because of the tremendous excitement over the killing of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Several more Spartacide leaders have been arrested, but the former Chief of Police, Eichhorn, is still at large.

OFFICERS OF GUARD ARRESTED

Punishment Predicted for the Custodians of Slain Radicals.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Officers commanding the troops who were escorting Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg when they were killed have been provisionally arrested, according to a Berlin dispatch received in Amsterdam, which adds that all persons implicated in the incident will be severely punished.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad's Berlin correspondent, in a dispatch received today, says:

"The whole city is now swarming with soldiers, wearing steel helmets, carrying loaded rifles, and with hand grenades hanging on their belts. They have occupied all the bridges, where they halt and search pedestrians for arms and call for the exhibition of identification papers. Similar searches are even being made on the street cars."

Karl Kautsky, former Under Secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Ebert Government and more recently said to be a supporter of Dr. Liebknecht, was arrested at Berlin yesterday morning. He was liberated later.

Negotiations by the Central Soldiers' and Workmen's Council with Independent Socialists and Social Democrats with the view to promoting a joint Socialist program have resulted in the Independents refusing to enter the Government, according to a Berlin dispatch.

The entire street car service at Frankfort-on-the-Main has been suspended owing to a strike.

LIEBKNECHT FOUGHT FOR WORKERS' RULE

Had Long Been a Firebrand in the Reichstag and Out of It.

BITTER AGAINST THE WAR

Climax of His Career Followed His Recent Release from Imprisonment.

Although Dr. Karl Liebknecht's political career of twenty-five years had seemed at certain successive periods to reveal three distinct personalities, yet the line of evolution was always the same, and from first to last he continued to be the most consistent industrial Socialist in Germany and perhaps the most uncompromising internationalist in the world.

He was practically a man without a party for most of the time. Those in his group who have gone down in the recent Berlin fighting have been his fanatical admirers of a few weeks, rather than disciples of the man, advocates of his principles, or members of a party which he had vaguely been trying to form.

Before the war, in both the Prussian Landtag and the German Reichstag, Liebknecht was an uncompromising advocate of internationalism, (the brotherhood of the hand workers of the world,) whenever he got a chance, of woman suffrage and industrial education, and, on all occasions, the champion enemy of Prussianism and all that it connoted—junkerism, militarism, and Hohenzollernism.

Born at Leipsic on Aug. 13, 1871, he entered politics as a Socialist after being graduated from the University of Leipsic. His radical opposition to the militarist policies of Germany brought about his trial on a charge of high treason in 1907, following the appearance of an anti-military pamphlet written by him. The charge of high treason was not proved, but he was convicted on a less serious count and sent to prison for eighteen months.

Dr. Liebknecht visited America in 1910 and lectured in New York.

Brought Charges Against Krupps.

In 1912 he was elected to the Reichstag and the next year caused a furor in Germany by bringing charges against the Krupps, saying that that organization was inspiring war spirit against the French. He continued his attacks and in the course of debates mentioned Emperor William and the Crown Prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy centring around the Krupps.

As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from the Krupps. They were convicted, but received light sentences.

When the war came on he was a member of the Reichstag for Potsdam, and there was talk that he would succeed Herr Bebel as the leader of the Social Democracy. From the 4th of August, 1914, however, when his party supported the Government in its war program, he was, himself alone, for he stood consistently against the war, and sent messages to Socialist leaders abroad to do likewise.

At the same time his belief in Germany's guilt as the instigator of the war caused his unsupported internationalism for the time to appear as a manifestation of a championship of the Entente. Although it was good propaganda for the Entente in Germany as far as it went, it never had the influence that the writings of Maximilian Harden had.

Expelled from His Party.

As early in the war as January, 1915, Liebknecht was expelled from his party, and later, when that party itself divided on the question of war credits and a victory by conquest, and the Minority or Independent faction was formed, even these radicals would have none of him. He had put internationalism above patriotism.

For a year, from his seat in the Reichstag, he was a thorn in the side of the war party. Thus came the memorable May Day when he advertised by means of handbills a great demonstration against the war in Potsdamer Platz, and was arrested. The Wolff Agency thus briefly dismissed the incident:

"We learn that among the nine demonstrators arrested in Potsdamer Platz on May 1 was the Reichstag Deputy Karl Liebknecht. As Liebknecht, who was in mufti when arrested, is an Army Service Corps soldier, the competent military authority has ordered an investigation and issued a formal warrant for arrest on the basis of the fact already ascertained."

The handbill whose authorship Liebknecht boldly acknowledged contained this phrase:

"Germany, an accomplice of Czarism and hitherto a model of political reaction, has no vocation for the rôle of deliverer of nations. The deliverance of the Russian, as of the German, people must be brought about by themselves. The war is not a German defensive war."

Trials and appeals succeeded each other until August, 1916, when Liebknecht was finally sentenced on several counts for "war treason" to penal servitude for four years and one month, with a forfeiture of civil rights. In prison he still found the opportunity to send messages abroad to proletarian leaders advocating a general strike against the war.

Freed from Prison Recently.

When he emerged from prison, in the first week in November, due to the amnesty sop thrown by Prince Max, then Imperial Chancellor, to political agitators, he still found himself without a party. He attempted to make common cause with the delegates of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, who, coming from the naval ports, practically held control of Berlin for a time on Nov. 9. But they would have none of him.

Together with the anarchist, Rosa Luxemburg, he spoke in the streets, attracted crowds to listen, and then to follow him. Shut out from the deliberations of the Congress of Soldiers and Workers, he attempted to address the populace from the roof.

On one or two occasions it was believed that he had gained the upper hand, but his power was never substantial.

It was in 1904 that Liebknecht first came under the blaze of notoriety as the counsel for the defense in the famous "conspiracy" trial of German Socialists charged at Königsberg with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the frontier seditious literature and rendering them other service. Young lawyer as he was then, Liebknecht succeeded in turning the trial into a huge political indictment of the Prusso-German régime; but this piece of political agitation was more sympathetically commented on abroad than in Germany, where it was regarded as little less than treason.

ROSA LUXEMBURG'S CAREER.

Often Arrested, but Never Ceased in Her Violent Agitation.

Rosa Luxemburg in the early nineties left her native country, Russian Poland, for Switzerland, where she studied political economy and won her doctor's degree. According to Sidney Zimand, who has written the story of her life to appear in the Nation of Jan. 25, and who has known both Rosa Luxemburg and Dr. Liebknecht intimately, she deliberately chose Germany as the field in which she could best spread the revolutionary doctrine.

Living in Südende, a suburb of Berlin, she spent her time in writing and lecturing in the German capital. Day by day in the Socialist College she shot forth the "liquid fire of Bolshevism," and earned the reputation of being the most powerful debater in the Socialist Party. A comrade said: "This Rosa Luxemburg is a devil."

She was continually in conflict with the authorities, so that Gustav Hervé once said: "She leaves the Czar's Court to go into the Kaiser's." In 1909 she went to prison, in 1914 she repeated the visit, in 1906 once more, and in February, 1914, she was condemned for a fourth time.

In July, 1914, she was brought before a court for speaking against the maltreatment of soldiers in barracks, and it was said that there were 30,000 soldiers ready to testify to the truthfulness of her statements. So great was the embarrassment of the military authorities that they repeatedly postponed her trial.

Rosa Luxemburg was opposed to the war from its inception. She fought consistently against militarism, and advocated the repudiation of all war debts. She was the author of "Akkumation des Kapitalismus," a work on economics, and the "A B C of Socialism."

In person she combined a far from handsome face with an unprepossessing figure and a shuffling gait, but these handicaps she overcame with a fiery personality. At party conventions she presented her arguments with powerful feeling, so that it was said of her that only the Russian soil and Jewish suffering could have produced her like.

Mr. Zimand often saw and heard Liebknecht in action. He writes:

"Whatever one may think of his economic theories or of the methods he used to put them into practice, one thing is sure, and that is that he was one of the few people in history who held to a single idea, regardless of his own safety. He was a fighter for the people, and it was his indomitable stand for them that drew such high tribute from James M. Beck in an article in Harper's for July, 1917. Parenthetically he remarks, while the party voted for the war, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the bravest of the brave, to whom be immortal honor,' and, later he says, 'Again and again in subsequent debate in the Reichstag, the superlatively brave man, as brave as Luther at the Diet of Worms—although jeered and howled down, attempted to tell the German people the truth.'"

PADEREWSKI FORMS NEW POLISH CABINET

Reaches Agreement with General Pilsudski, Who Will Be Foreign Minister.

WARSAW, Jan. 16, (Associated Press.)—Ignace Jan Paderewski having reached an agreement with General Pilsudski, (military dictator of Poland,) has succeeded partly in forming a new Polish Cabinet. General Pilsudski will be Foreign Minister under M. Paderewski, as Premier, which will permit Pilsudski to retain much of his power.

Three members of the present Cabinet will be in the new Ministry, which will be constituted primarily of non-political experts.

The new Cabinet is subject to the approval of German Poland. It will continue in office until elections are held within the next fortnight.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The following statement was given out at the Polish National Committee headquarters here tonight:

"Negotiations between M. Paderewski, representing the Polish nation, and General Pilsudski have resulted in the establishment of a basis of agreement. Upon this basis a reconstruction of the Cabinet is expected soon, with M. Paderewski at the head of the new Ministry. The terms of the compromise include a definite agreement upon delegates to the Peace Conference."

M. Demoski, President of the Polish nation and former Polish leader in the Russian Duma, has been decided upon as delegate by both sides, it was announced.

ALLIED MISSION TO LEMBERG

Will Arrange Armistice Terms Between Poles and Ukrainians.

WARSAW, Jan. 16, (Associated Press.)—Colonel Grove of the American Mission in Poland left Warsaw today for Lemberg, where the situation is reported to be considerably improved.

Colonel Grove was accompanied by British and French officers, and they will arrange armistice terms which are expected to permit the release of Polish troops in that region for transfer northward to oppose the Bolshevist tide from Russia.

DISPUTED DISPATCH ALLOWED TO COME

Tribune Message, Denied by Wilson, Was Temporarily Withheld by Clemenceau.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Premier Clemenceau in the Chamber of Deputies today gave a warning against false reports concerning the Peace Conference, citing as an instance a cablegram addressed to The New York Tribune:

"I saw yesterday a cablegram addressed to 'The New York Tribune,' he said, 'in which it was said that President Wilson has threatened to withdraw all his troops and himself retire if certain stipulations of his were not granted. When I showed this telegram to Mr. Wilson this morning he replied to me: 'What an abominable falsehood!'"

With regard to the foregoing dispatch this statement was issued by The New York Tribune last night:

"At 11:30 A. M. Friday, Jan. 17, The New York Tribune issued a statement denying that it had ever received from Paris or had ever printed in its columns a statement remotely resembling that which was referred to by Premier Clemenceau in the Chamber of Deputies. At 2:20 P. M. there was received in The Tribune office what appears to be the message in question. Owing to the fact that it has been made the basis of controversy The Tribune prints it just as the correspondent sent it, without exercising editorial judgment upon the text. The message follows:

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Among the many sensational rumors habitually afloat in the Chamber of Deputies there has been one to the effect that President Wilson has threatened to withdraw American troops from Europe if certain of his ideas are not followed by the Peace Conference. How far these things have gone in the three conferences already held it is impossible for me to say, but that the Chamber's report is pretty nearly correct there is no doubt.

"There are numerous indications of this recent attitude on Wilson's part, and that he is now tacitly but definitely, if not actually, threatening other commissioners. He has come here to make a certain kind of peace and intends to do so, his supporters say. And his supporters have frankly said that he will refuse to sign any peace not in accord with what he considers a fair and equitable interpretation of the armistice agreement which accepted his fourteen points with reservations only as to the freedom of the seas.

Now, his supporters say, some of the Allies are unwilling to abide by the armistice terms and will seek at once a renewal to go beyond the armistice terms and impose further penalties on the Germans who accepted the armistice in good faith.

Mr. Wilson's supporters feel furthermore that some of the Allies—not including Great Britain—desire to prolong the armistice in order to penalize Germany to the utmost before concluding a peace with her.

"There is nothing on the face of the message to show when it was filed by The Tribune correspondent in Paris, but there is evidence to show that it was not held longer than forty minutes by the cable company on this side. Therefore, the delay was in Paris, which indicates that there is still in existence an effective press censorship. This was known already in every newspaper office, because correspondents had been complaining about it, but no one had made a point of publishing the fact.

"It will be noticed that The Tribune correspondent does not make of his own authority the statement which the President, according to Premier Clemenceau characterized as an 'abominable falsehood.' He merely asserts that there was such a rumor afloat in the Chamber of Deputies.

"Apparently, this is one of those circumstances under which a correspondent would feel justified in making a statement of fact about the existance of a rumor without assuming any responsibility for the rumor itself."

FRENCH DENY CENSORSHIP.

Temps Resents Intimation That News Is Interfered With.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The semi-official Temps, reverting to the question of publicity of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, says the French censor is exercising no control over news destined for the allied or associated countries.

"Certain dispatches sent from Paris to American newspapers," it remarks, "insinuate that the French Government exercises control over all news relative to the conference, and over all means of communication with other countries. These allegations are erroneous. Censorship is not exercised over news destined for the allied or associated countries. The French press can render a service to the common cause by denouncing to our friends across the Atlantic the malevolent rumors by which it is attempted to alter the truth."

460 LOST WITH SHIP WHICH STRIKES MINE

The Chaouia Sunk in Straits of Messina—Many of 230 Survivors Injured.

ROME, Jan. 17.—When the French steamer Chaouia struck a mine in the Straits of Messina 460 of the 690 passengers and crew on board were lost. The steamer was on its way from the Piraeus to Constantinople, and sank in four minutes.

Many of the 230 survivors were injured by the explosion and were removed to hospitals in Messina. The Chaouia was formerly the steamer Koningen Wilhelmina.

Two Americans were aboard the Chaouia, but their identity has not been ascertained.

The Chaouia was a vessel of 6,834 gross tons, built in 1896.

UNITY OF COMMAND IN SIBERIA ARRANGED

French General Janin to Have Supreme Direction of Allied Campaign Against Reds.

OMSK, Siberia, Jan. 16, (Associated Press.)—Unity of command on the Siberian front has been arranged, and the French General Jules Janin, who has been commander of the Czechoslovak Army, will have supreme direction of the allied forces in Russia.

The appointment of General Janin is hailed as augering the ultimate defeat of the Bolsheviki.

General Knox, chief of the British military mission and also in charge of the commissariat, is occupied in the task of selecting a representative commission to study and formulate a plan for the election of a National Assembly.

The newspapers call attention to the fact that the workmen's co-operative organizations of Omsk and elsewhere have proclaimed their support of the new Government. The Government is actively negotiating with the powers for recognition and also for participation in the Peace Conference.

MOSCOW STARVING NOW.

WARSAW, Jan. 15, (Associated Press.)—The rigors of Winter settling in at Moscow are said to have reduced the city to the same condition as Petrograd, with the streets littered with cats, dogs, and horses dead from starvation.

The lack of coal has compelled the closing of the public baths, while meals cost 500 rubles each at those restaurants which are still able to remain open, according to the latest refugees arriving here.

Soup kitchens have been established, and the Red Army is the only group receiving sufficient to eat.

The refugees say that the Bolshevik are endeavoring to aggrandize their régime by the erection of memorial arches similar to those in Paris and Rome.

BATTLE FOR VOTES HOT IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

German, are nearly all found in the ranks of the reactionary parties, the captains of industry and the junkers forming the largest number. To ally themselves with these elements will cost the Christian People's Party still more popularity and votes, which the Socialists and Democrats will divide.

In Bavaria the Christian People's Party is still heading the list, with over 1,000,000 votes and 58 mandates, which are insufficient to form a Government. A cabinet will probably be formed by the Socialists, with more than 900,000 votes and 51 mandates, allied with the Democrats, having 22 mandates, and the Peasants' League, having 17. The latter, being largely composed of soldiers returned from the war, are mainly responsible for reducing the Centrist mandates.

Kurt Eisner, the Independent Socialist leader, failed completely. The national election result probably will not differ much from this.

Solf Making Campaign Tour.

The former Foreign Secretary, Dr. Solf, the German Democratic Party's champion, is winning many votes in Westphalia and the Rhineland, where he is stump speaking. At Bielefeld yesterday the Socialists interfered in his favor against the Independents, who sought to break up a meeting, and compelled them to leave the hall.

Solf said that the Democrats stood for a federal republic, with a President elected by the people, and invested with large executive powers. For the present, he said, the coalition Cabinet formed by the Social Democrats was the only practical Government. The Socialists, he believed, would prove to be sufficiently conservative when responsible for the Government.

Certain industries were socialistic, he continued, because they would thus create new values for the public and the State. The separation of Church and State might be considered, but the decision should be left to the National Convention. Religious feelings must be respected. With all his might he would always work for a League of Nations, with Germany on equal terms with all others.

Solf said that he still counted on the return of part of the German colonies, basing his hopes on President Wilson's program. He condemned Kurt Eisner's revelations concerning the origin of the war as absolutely undignified, asserting that the question was too complicated to single out one nation as responsible.

Predict Radical Setback.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, (Associated Press.)—With the elections to the National Assembly less than four days off, the bourgeois parties are bending every effort to rally both male and female voters in a gigantic protest against Bolshevism.

It is now considered highly doubtful if the Radicals jointly poll more than 45 per cent. of the total vote, with the chances that it may be considerably less. The bourgeois German Democratic Party, according to the estimates, is likely to poll 15 per cent. of the vote and possibly more. The Clericals and Conservatives are being allowed 30 per cent. in the figuring while the former National Liberals may secure a scanty 10 per cent.

The women of Berlin are carrying on an active campaign. They are keenly alive to the issues involved an appear to be taking to their new franchise privilege with a spirit of understanding. Their votes will probably be cast in an overwhelming preponderence in favor of the Socialist and bourgeois Democratic tickets.

The Government is making extensive preparations to protect the polling booths while the voting is going on next Sunday. Outside of Berlin the only disturbances are expected to be in Posen, where the Poles are in authority, according to the official view here.

It is not expected that it will be possible to get any definite idea of the result of the balloting before the middle of next week, because of the badly interrupted telegraphic and railway communication.

The Communistic Party, which is the polite name for the Spartacide Bolshevik, is not officially taking any part in the election.

Warn Americans to Heed Alert.

COBLENZ, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—The officers and men of the American Army of Occupation have been prohibited from taking any part in the elections to select delegates to the new German National Assembly, which will be held Jan. 19, and for the Prussian National Assembly, which will be held Jan. 26, and from expressing preference for or against any German political principle, candidate, or party.

By order of Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Army of Occupation, responsibility has been placed upon the German officials to see that the elections are conducted without fraud or intimidation of any kind. A notice published by the army officials for the benefit of civilians throughout the occupied zone says:

"The proper German officials shall take such steps as are necessary to secure a full, free, and fair expression of the will of the voters of Germany. In order that the constitution about to be written and the Government now about to be established may be founded upon the immovable foundation of the will of the people."

The women are particularly active in political affairs, holding meetings daily at Coblenz, Treves, and other towns. Throughout the Rhineland, according to reports received by the Army of Occupation, every effort is being made to conduct an orderly election and to see that will reflect credit on the people in the election of candidates pledged to the conservation and reconstruction of stable government.

There has been no disorder at any of the political meetings, which in Coblenz alone average about sixteen each day.

GERMANS SEND MONEY ACROSS THE FRONTIER

Some of It Is for Speculation and Another Object Is to Escape New Taxes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16.—In spite of the measures taken on Dec. 31 to prevent the export of German securities and money to neighboring countries, a lively traffic continues. During the last few weeks many Germans and Austrians have been crossing the Dutch frontier with money in order to speculate in Holland. These in future will be stopped by Dutch sentries for fear that they may be revolutionaries.

Large sums have also been arriving in registered letters, according to a financial informant. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that it is obviously no longer to Germany's advantage to export German banknotes, and refers to the Imperial Bank's preventive measures of printing all new banknotes in other colors.

"The new green notes," says the paper, "are thus indicated as not having been in foreign countries during German occupation, but as having been brought in later for speculation, especially in Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. Smugglers of notes are apparently not to be scared by any measures, and are up to all sorts of tricks to get the old notes across the border.

"In Berlin, agents are already offering 1½ per cent. more for old notes, which can be paid with German checks. It is an unfortunate fact that German bankers appear to be lending a helping hand to these transactions."

The paper proposes a sharper watch on the frontier, pointing out that more Dutch paper money is arriving in Germany.

Doubtless the prospect of tremendous new taxes, a list of which has just been published in Germany, leads to the desire to export as much wealth as possible.

The industrialist organ, the Cologne Volkszeitung, remarks indignantly that a big philanthropist, who has given tremendous sums of money during the war, will be obliged to pay taxes on these sums. It states that while the new law sets forth that these charities will be taken into consideration this point should be made definite by the State.

BAN ON TIPS IN BERLIN.

Waiters Forbidden to Take Them Since Wages Were Raised.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, (via Copenhagen.)—All wine-houses, cafés, and hotels have posted signs today stating that waiters were prohibited from taking tips. They are now being paid 400 marks monthly.

The proprietors, to compensate themselves, charge 10 per cent. above the former prices.

Bulgars Still Ill-Treat Greeks.

SALONIKI, Jan. 16.—Reports from apparently authentic sources state that Greeks who showed enthusiasm when Greek officers appeared in eastern Rumelia have been thrown into prison by Bulgarian officials. Drastic steps have been taken against Greek priests, and funeral and marriage ceremonies have been performed secretly to avoid the infliction of new oppressive measures, it is alleged.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 16.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Will Be Brockdorff-Rantzau, Lichnowsky, Arco, and Kautsky, It Is Said.

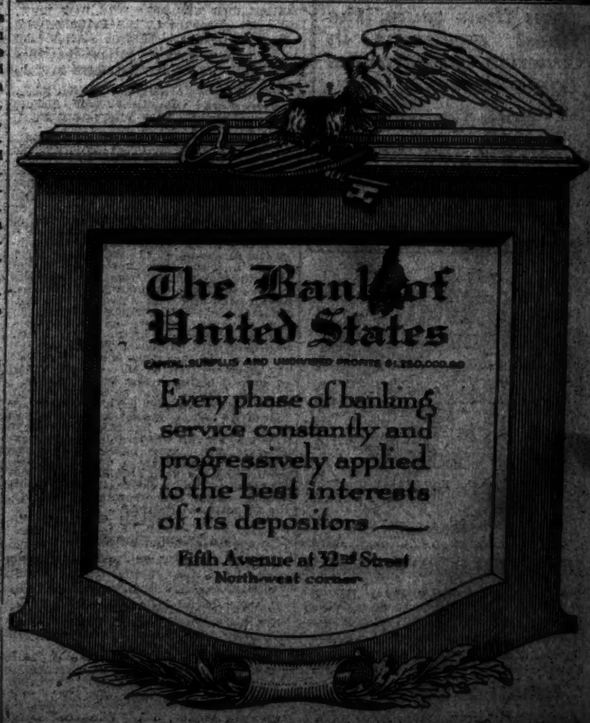
ZURICH, Jan. 17.—The Munich newspapers state that the German delegates to the Peace Conference will be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister; Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador at London; Count Georg Arco, and the Socialist Carl Kautsky, former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Ebert Government.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau succeeded the imperialist survivor, Dr. Solf, as Foreign Minister on Dec. 19. Although he had been German Minister at Copenhagen under the old régime, he had strong republican leanings and possessed the confidence of the Diplomatic Corps at the Danish capital.

Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky was Ambassador at London when the war began. His famous memorandum blaming Germany for the war was first published in America in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 21, 1918. He was expelled from the Prussian House of Lords.

Count Georg Arco, a well-known Prussian landowner and prominent in the old Agrarian Party, is supposed to be affiliated with Count zu Reventlow and Count von Westarp in keeping the old Conservative Party together.

Carl Kautsky was one of the twenty deputy founders of the Independent Democratic Party—the Minority group—who in March, 1916, left the Social Democratic Party and declined to vote war credits. His associates were Hugo Haase and Eduard Bernstein, until the activities of Dr. Liebknecht seduced some of the group.



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Will the relatives and friends of members of Batteries A, B and C of above, and of BROOKLYN MEMBERS of Headquarters and Supply Companies attached thereto, please furnish at once names and communicate addresses of Overseas Boys to

SERGEANT DE SILVA
Armory, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUESTION DICKINSON, AGENT OF VIERECK

Senators Hear Letters Assailing Wilson, Tumulty, Lansing, and Others.

TOLD NAVY 'SECRET ORDERS'

Writer Asserted They Were Against Teutons—Explains "Leak" of Peace Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There was read today into the records of the Senate committee which is investigating German propaganda a large number of letters written by J. J. Dickinson, until Nov. 15 last a Captain in the army, to George Sylvester Viereck of New York, who during the period of American neutrality was one of the most active German propagandists in this country.

Most of these letters, according to the Army Intelligence Service, were really intended for Dr. Karl A. Fuehr, one of the propaganda chiefs sent to this country by the German Foreign Office. The Military Intelligence Service further alleges that the letters as a result were promptly transmitted by wireless to Berlin. The letters were all signed "Josiah Wingate," which Dickinson admitted was a nom de plume.

In his testimony before the letters were produced by Major E. Lowry Humes, Dickinson swore that at no time did he have reason to believe that he was employed by agents of the German Government. Until Bernstorff was ordered out of the country he had no inkling that Fuehr was one of the important cogs in the German propaganda machine. He said he worked simply as a Washington correspondent of Viereck's weekly, The Fatherland, and subsequently for the Transocean News Service, the German semi-official news organization, of which Dr. Fuehr was directing head in this country.

Dickinson was on the stand several hours. It never dawned upon him, he swore, until just before this country entered the war, that he had been "duped." After we entered the war, he said, he did all he could to help the Government build up a case against Viereck. Referring to the so-called "peace note leak" of January, 1917, he said he was led to believe that he was in a way responsible.

He said he "doped out" the situation correctly, and gave his deductions to John F. Harris of Harris, Winthrop & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York. He added that Bernard Baruch, who, he said, made $100,000 on steel common as a result of his (Mr. Baruch's) foresight, had figured the situation out as he himself had done.

Dickinson said that in the controversy that followed the "leak" he went to Chairman Henry of the House Committee on Rules and told him what he knew of the matter. He also communicated, he said, with Secretary Tumulty.

Various letters read into evidence were written in 1916. Dickinson admitted the authorship of all except one, which purported to report an interview with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn in October, 1916. Major Humes said that only a part of the letters were put into records.

First Letter to Viereck.

The first letter from Dickinson to Viereck which was read into the record, dated June 4, 1916, bore a reference to Captain Guy Gaunt, then Naval Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington. In part it read:

"National Press Club,
"Washington, D. C., June 4, 1916.

"My Dear Mr. Viereck:

"Please note by the above that I am now receiving my mail at the National Press Club instead of the Army and Navy Club, as heretofore, the reason being that I find it more convenient to use the first-named club in doing my work than the latter.

"I learned yesterday from an authoritative source that the President has been informed that Secretary Lansing's attitude toward every newspaper man in Washington, who exhibits by his questions when calling at the State Department even a sense of fairness toward German interests, is growing more insulting every day. It is particularly marked in the case of the representatives, whether foreign or domestic, of the German-language press.

"Wilson, I know, is in a near-panic over the coming campaign. His desperation is perceptibly growing daily. This frame of mind may lead him to almost any outburst against Lansing or other Cabinet officers who may fall under just criticism because of their unneutral attitude toward Germany. I had a long talk, somewhat startlingly frank, this morning with a Cabinet officer on this whole subject.

"In spite of denials from the White House recently of friction between Lansing and Wilson, I would not be at all surprised if Lansing would leave the Cabinet, possibly because of failing health, within a few weeks. The Republican campaign managers are raking his Mexican relations and activities, past and present, with a fine-tooth comb. This the President knows, too. I confidently expect to have photographic copies of certain of his financial transactions with the Huerta Government at the City of Mexico within a couple of weeks. At any rate, I have been faithfully promised this by responsible Mexican representatives.

"Exposure of the Britisher."

"I have been expecting to receive from you the promised resolutions on the Captain Gaunt affair. I have spoken to several members of Congress about the matter, men who have read with interest your exposure of the Britisher and who hope that the subject matter may be so presented in resolutions that they can handle them in some form in Congress.

"Schrader was with me several hours yesterday and doubtless will discuss with you several very interesting pointers I gave him for his next letter.

"I was not here when Bryan was last in Washington, but I have learned from two or three of his intimates who talked with him that he will give the Wilson cause only the most perfunctory support in the campaign. This will also mark the course of Speaker Clark. I do not know whether I told you in one of my last letters the story related by Mrs. Bryan to T. H. Pickford, a local Democratic magnate, of the immediate cause of her husband's precipitate retirement from the Cabinet. It was that Tumulty told a prominent German-American that Bryan was the sole cause of the Administration's anti-German policy. Pickford went to Tumulty with the story, and the atmosphere of the White House was blue with curses of the Bryans all the time Pickford was there. Pickford has since written to Mrs. Bryan a full account of his interview with Tumulty.

"This matter could be so worked up as to force Wilson to rid himself of Tumulty. What suggestions have you to make as to its handling? I believe it is too big an opportunity to be neglected. Mrs. Bryan possibly would be willing to come out in an open statement. She is a very able and a very determined woman. She loathes the whole Wilson outfit and especially Tumulty, the tumultuous. Faithfully yours,

"JOSIAH WINGATE."

On Eve of Convention.

Three days later, on June 7, Dickinson wrote that the Administration would "remain excessively quiet on everything of domestic or international concern," until after the result of the Republican National Convention in Chicago was known.

The next letter, dated June 8, 1916, contained an invitation to Viereck to come to Washington and meet Burleson, Tumulty, and Daniels. The letter indicated that the President would not receive the visitor, but "Wingate" could introduce him to Tumulty, who would report everything he said to the President. He also touched on the punitive expedition into Mexico under Pershing in this letter.

In a letter of June 9, 1916, which also referred in the main to the impending Presidential campaign, Dickinson reported that he had talked with Secretary Tumulty, who "manifested an unusually keen concern, asking me if I thought you would support the President or the Republican nominee at Chicago if he were other than Roosevelt." Dickinson said he had been unable to answer to pointed a question, and added that he had also been unable to answer when Tumulty asked him "whether or not you would direct the Fatherland (the pro-German weekly of which Viereck was editor) along a neutral course in the campaign." Continuing, Dickinson wrote:

"This only demonstrates how anxious the Administration people are growing over the question of the attitude of the German-American element in the forthcoming campaign. When I told Tumulty that you probably might make a visit to Washington shortly and that I should want to have him meet you and two or three others at luncheon, he was silent for a moment and said that it might be embarrassing all around, should he be seen with you. I ridiculed this strange declaration, and he finally said without explanation that you certainly ought to meet and talk with Burleson when you come here. However, I dare say that all he meant was that he would take the subject up with the President and be governed wholly by his chief's instructions."

In Doubt Over President.

In a letter of June 11, Dickinson wrote that he was still without information as to what the President would write into the Democratic platform "on this subject," his reference apparently being to the "Americanism" question.

"He, (the President)," the letter continued, "is naming the officers of his convention, is writing its platform, will man the National Committee through Tumulty and his son-in-law, McAdoo, and will run his own committee. What Bryan thinks of all this or intends to do about it I do not know now. I wrote Mrs. Bryan a letter today in the hope of obtaining some expression from her that might reflect her husband's mind."

In this same letter, Dickinson prophesied that the Morgans would finance the Wilson campaign through Cleveland H. Dodge. He said that the politicians believed that the Standard Oil and Cowdray Oil interests would back Hughes.

On June 14, 1916, Viereck was informed by letter that "by order of the President the War Department is preparing advertisements for 9,000 army trucks, in addition to 2,000 already to be bid for at the Depot Quartermaster's headquarters in New York on June 30. 'This is,' he observed, 'one of the most positive signs observable of Wilson's purpose to do something sensational before the Presidential campaign closes.'"

On June 18, 1916, in a letter to Viereck, Dickinson wrote:

"* * * if you want to meet any of the folks here in high and responsible place I will attend to this end of the negotiations with pleasure. I would suggest that Untermeyer, whom I know very well, be approached on the subject at once. I have no doubt at all that he would promptly and gladly respond. Fred Lynch told me recently that he had met you at Untermeyer's Yonkers place several weeks or months ago. Samuel is a shrewd citizen and knows how to do things."

Suspected a Wilson "Scheme."

In a letter of June 23 Dickinson made reference to what he termed was "further evidence of my conviction of a shrewdly devised scheme to tie us to the body of a corpse—England," adding that this was propaganda "started by the Wilson forces to place the blame for the extremely embarrassing situation in Mexico upon Germany."

"Let us do something to reveal this whole damnable business and do it quickly," he added. "I am willing and anxious to serve in this cause in any capacity to which I may be assigned."

Under date of July 20, Dickinson wrote in part:

"Nothing of the same relative importance has occurred since the opening of the war in Europe as the U-boat inquiry at Baltimore promises. If the Deutschland shall be captured or destroyed by a vessel of the allied powers the fault will be ours.

"Our navy has been secretly instructed to work against the interests of the Central Powers. A considerable element of the navy, whom I happen to know personally, is opposed to discrimination between the nations; but most of the element is favorably inclined toward the Teutonic element.

"If we can arrange to get together the various elements which in detail may be opposed to the British program, but which may indorse our general program, without admitting that they do so, I am confident that we may accomplish something worth while."

Dickinson wrote on Aug. 20 that he knew that "the Administration is anxious to catch Germany in a trap on the submarine question, and that we shall probably hear a great deal on this question before the votes are cast in November." In this letter he also made reference to a conference the President had the previous day with the railroad executives.

Wilson's "Cunning and Craft."

"Before he called these men of affairs into the conference," he wrote, "the President had prepared his statement, and he gave it to the newspapers through Secretary Tumulty while the conference was in session. In other words the President 'put one over' on the railroad executives and caught them napping. * * * This incident savors so of Wilson's cunning and craft that I think it could be used as a good text for an article in The Fatherland."

Under date of Aug. 23, 1916, "Wingate" wrote to Viereck:

"Here is a narrative that would be almost unbelievable if it were not for the fact that so many strange things have attended the Wilson foreign policies—not to say have influenced them. I obtained it recently from two Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations:

"When the President was recently hard pressed by them to let them know what he was up to in Mexico—whether or not he intended eventually to intervene should he be re-elected—he told them that the eventuality would depend almost wholly on the conditions in Europe. He pointed out to them that he had announced a policy of broad and far-reaching neighborliness with all Latin America in his able speech two years ago, when he declared that never again, or at least so long as he was the responsible head of the Government, would the United States take a single foot of territory by conquest. * * *

"Now, said the President to my two friends at different times—I mean they were not with him at the same time—our word on this pledge has gone forth to the whole world, and it is doing us good in Latin America. Therefore, should we be forced to intervene in Mexico, which would mean war, we could not in plain honor take a foot of Mexican territory as indemnity after we had overrun and conquered the country. We could only demand and levy a money indemnity.

"More than 50 per cent. of the productive wealth of Mexico, Wilson pointed out from statistics which he held in hand, was owned by foreigners, largely Americans, the next in holdings being the English and French. The levying of a money indemnity, therefore, would wring from 'our friends' the bulk of the extra taxation imposed through which to pay the indemnity. That would place a burden upon corporations in this country which own mines, ranches, &c., which it would be bad domestic politics to impose. It would also cause irritation in England and France.

"The Morgan-Guggenheim group are the largest owners of productive wealth in Mexico. Next to them comes the Lord Cowdray outfit in England.

"Need I tell any more of this remarkable story to enlighten you on the Wilson Mexican policy?"

Disavows Shadow Lawn Letter.

The so-called Shadow Lawn letter, the authorship of which Dickinson denied, advancing the theory that it had been written by Viereck, was the last of the documents read into the record. It read in part as follows:

"Oct. 24, 1916.

"My Dear Mr. Viereck:

"At Shadow Lawn last Saturday the President initiated a conversation with me about you, which at least I regard as curious if not significant and of importance to you.

"He started the conversation by asking me how long I had known you personally and how well I knew you. I told him that while our personal acquaintance intercourse had extended over only two months, still I thought I knew you pretty well, mainly because I had for several years been very intimately associated with a German of your general type—the late Count Seckendorff—who temperamentally was a great deal like yourself, in that he was a man of punctilious honor and hence with strong inclinations always to be fair.

"Then the President asked me if I thought you were judicial-minded. I facetiously replied that you were a poet and that I had never known a poet of judicial mind.

"He then inquired with very apparent interest about what he called your equipment. I dwelt upon your culture in a broad literary sense.

"While he was discussing your 'apparent' sense of fairness I related to him briefly the genesis of your statement for the press. I told him that you had in the original statement this assertion, 'an ounce of performance is better than a pound of promise,' and that you had elided this without any request or hint from me. This obviously pleased him very much.

"I infer—and my inference may be wide of the mark—that he has determined to appoint some sort of neutrality board after the election to aid him in reaching some new judgment in regard to our international relations in order that he may act within the new lights which may be thrown upon the subject.

"I was strongly tempted, of course, to ask him what he had in mind, but you can understand the sense of delicacy I felt when that thought was evolved in my mind.

Attitude of Hyphenates.

"On the general subject of the hyphenates he seemed wholly at ease. He said he believed a year ago that their blood had been so heated against him that they were violently against him en masse. He added, however, he was convinced that their blood had cooled and that only their exclamatory leaders were in the main the only element that persistently took an unfair view of his conduct.

"He had on his desk while talking to me about you, a full copy of the statement you had prepared for the press in re the Ridder statement concerning Stone and Burleson. He remarked upon the fairness of its tone as illustrated by your assertion that you did not regard his Americanism as inferior to that of Hughes. Before I left him he looked around and said that he was sorry no stenographer had been present while he was talking to me so that what I had said concerning you might have been taken down.

"I remarked again that I was sorry he had replied at all to 'that crazy man O'Leary,' and he said that he had not dictated that statement in haste or heat, but that it was the result of very cool and careful thought on his part.

"I had almost forgotten to tell you that during the conversation the President said in effect that he wanted to know about you and others, who like yourself have individualized themselves in these troublesome times, because you might be useful when settlement time comes."

Dickinson, in a statement to the committee, said he had served as a Major in Cuba in 1898 and had been commissioned soon after this country entered the European war as a Captain in the National Army. He said that his resignation became effective on Nov. 15 last.

The report of an investigation of his record was placed in evidence by Major Humes. In this report, signed by Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill of the Military Intelligence Service, General Churchill recommended that Dickinson be discharged from the service by the President. His resignation followed and was accepted by President Wilson. Dickinson read into the record a letter which vouched for his loyalty and which was signed by Major Gen. Frank McIntyre of the General Staff.

J. M. Kennedy of Montana followed Dickinson on the stand. His testimony had to do with brewery and German activities in Montana. Both of these interests, he said, had been very active.

BRITISH HAD 90-MILE GUN.

Giant Weapon Was Made to Bombard Rhine Towns.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A big gun, which was expected to be of even greater power than "Big Bertha," was among the secret productions of the Sheffield Cannon Works, it became known today. This gun, which it is said was to have been used to bombard Rhine towns, was about eighty-three feet long, and its weight, presumably when mounted, is given as 124 tons.

It was stated officially today that the monster cannon would carry to a distance of fifty miles, but the men working on it were of the opinion that it probably would be destructive at ninety miles. As far as could be judged by a layman, the gun was made by inserting an extra tube into a fifteen-inch long-range naval gun's barrel, thus doubling the thickness of the barrel to carry a shell of about eight inches instead of fifteen. The end of the war came before the gun could be put into action.

PROHIBITION ISSUE UNDER LEGAL FIRE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

the legal arguments of the "wets" and will tell the ministers how to avoid such efforts of the liquor men to nullify the operation of prohibition laws as he has encountered in the past. Others speakers will be William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Congressman J. Y. Sanders, who will talk on "Prohibition and the Boys in the Trenches."

Commenting on the rapidity with which the amendment was ratified, once the State Legislatures started voting for it, the Rev. Dr. Rollin O. Everhart, editor of The American Issue, declared that to those who had understood the change in the psychology of the nation during the last few years the result seemed inevitable.

On behalf of the local brewers it was said yesterday that the industry had made no plans for converting its plants to other uses. Unlike the distilleries, which can be more or less readily converted into places for the manufacture of commercial alcohol and other industrial distillates, it was explained, the breweries find no other line of endeavor open to them without practically re-equipping the plants.

EUROPE'S EYES ON 'DRY' MOVE.

London Paper Thinks It May Affect England's Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"America's decision that the whole United States shall go 'dry' is indeed a portend for us all. In the wine growing countries of the Continent, the new policy will probably be received with something like incredulity. In Great Britain, on the other hand, it cannot but be sympathetically and anxiously watched, and all parties will realize that in the long run its success or failure will decide not only the American policy on this subject but the Anglo-Saxon."

TWO MORE RATIFICATIONS.

Minnesota and Wisconsin Legislatures Approve Dry Amendment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—Minnesota ratified the Federal prohibition amendment today when the House adopted the joint resolution. The Senate acted yesterday.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Legislature of Wisconsin today completed ratification of the national prohibition amendment. The vote in the House was 86 to 36.

The Senate ratified the amendment last Wednesday.

Forty of the forty-eight States have now ratified the amendment.

TAFT POINTS TO CUBA AS PEACE EXAMPLE

Finds League of Nations Vital for Peace and Creation of New Republics.

ALL WILL NEED PROTECTION

League Would Cause Extension of the Monroe Doctrine to the Entire World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—William H. Taft, in an address tonight before the National Geographic Society, supported President Wilson's contention that the creation of a League of Nations is not only vital to the future peace of the world, but also essential to the creation of a half dozen new republics.

Mr. Taft declared that the experience of the United States in Cuba should teach us how uncertain is the fate of a new republic, unless it has a protector which can aid it to stand upon its feet. "Such a protector," declared Mr. Taft, "the League of Nations must be to the to-be-created States of the Ukraine, of the Baltic provinces of Old Russia, of Finland, of Poland, including Russian, Austrian, and German Poland, and of Czechoslovakia."

Instead of endangering the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Taft declared that the League of Nations would be merely an extension of this doctrine to the entire world. "Instead of imperilling it," said Mr. Taft, "it would strengthen the Monroe Doctrine, because in case of its violation the obligations of the league would require all the great powers to unite in the maintenance of it."

Mr. Taft asserted that the projected new States of the Ukraine, of the Baltic provinces, Finland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia would hem Germany in, preventing Germany from "extending herself into Russia and also thwarting her ambitions for the control of Middle Europe to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf."

"In addition to these States," added Mr. Taft, "the Jugoslavs are created into an independent republic, Palestine is to be set up as an independent State, and so, too, Armenia and the Caucasus."

Following the expression of his belief in the establishment of the State of Palestine, Mr. Taft voiced a personal view of far-reaching significance with regard to the extension of the colonial empires of any of the allied nations. The German colonies, he said, must not be given to Great Britain or to any other of the great powers, but must be internationalized and placed under the control and administration of the League of Nations itself.

"It will not be satisfactory to all the Allies," said the former President, "to turn either the German colonies or Constantinople over to one Government. Germany has forfeited her right to the colonies by the mistreatment of them in the past. She has been as murderous in dealing with the backward tribes as she was in Belgium and Northern France.

"Were we to turn her colonies over to Great Britain or France there would at once arise a suspicion that the trustee was exploiting the colonies for the benefit of its home people. The acquisition of these lands by any one or another Government would give the appearance of selfishness to the aims of the Allies in the war.

"What is true of the German colonies is also true of Constantinople. It must be internationalized."

The former President characterized as "a bugaboo which ought not to attract the support of serious men" the suggestion that by entering the League of Nations the United States would be parting with its sovereignty as a nation.

STRAUSS TO ADVISE MISSION

Federal Reserve Vice Governor and T. W. Lamont to Go to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Glass announced that with the approval of the President, Albert Strauss and Thomas W. Lamont would soon leave for Europe for the Treasury in an advisory capacity in connection with the armistice discussions and other financial questions arising at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Strauss has received leave of absence from the Federal Reserve Board, of which he is Vice Governor, to enable him to undertake these duties.

When Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. was informed of Secretary Glass's announcement he said:

"I can, of course, add nothing to Secretary Glass's announcement except to say that I am happy to be able to serve the Government in any way possible."

PACKERS' PROFITS INCREASED BY WAR

Aggregate for the "Big Five" $95,000,000 in 1917, Against $18,000,000 in 1912.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Food Administration regulations neither regulated profits of the meat packers nor benefited the public or the consumers, Stuart Chase, an expert accountant, employed by the Federal Trade Commission, told the Senate Agriculture Committee today in presenting figures to show that profits of the five big packing concerns doubled and trebled during the war.

Mr. Chase, who was testifying at hearings on the Kendrick bill, providing for Government supervision of the meat industry, said that no one knew accurately what the packers' earnings were because their methods of bookkeeping had the effect of covering up their profits. He asserted, however, that examinations by the commission of the books of the Armour, Morris, Swift, Wilson, and Cudahy Companies showed their aggregate profits in 1912 were $18,715,000, and in 1917 $95,630,000.

Based on capital stock, Mr. Chase said Morris & Co.'s profits in 1917 were 267.7 per cent. and that on the same basis Armour & Co.'s profits in 1918 were 114.2 per cent. Because of a later increase in capital stock the percentage for Armour & Co. dropped to 27.1 in 1917. Swift & Co.'s profits in 1917 on the same basis were 63 per cent., while those of the Cudahy Company in 1917 were 29.2 per cent., based on capital stock and surplus. Wilson & Co.'s earnings for the same year were 29.6 per cent. on the capital and surplus.

HENEY ASSAILS PACKERS.

Declares They Illegally Fixed Prices for Army Equipment.

Francis J. Heney, chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the meat packers, repeated the charges he made before the Senate Agricultural Committee last week at a meeting in Cooper Union last night. Unless the Government undertakes the regulation of the packing industry, he asserted, the packing monopoly will spread until a multitude of businesses have been drawn into the web.

"The packers have a death grip on the clothing industry now in addition to the food monopoly. Their tentacles are reaching far and wide. Wool and hides have come so into their grasp that they can dictate the price of leather, and soon will dictate the prices of other commodities. They fixed the prices for saddles and harness sold to the army in an unlawful combination. Kaiserism in industry in this country is coming at a very rapid rate, and these economic evils cannot be cured by criminal prosecutions."

Mr. Heney said he was in favor of Government ownership of public utilities, and he strongly advocated legislation for the regulation of the meat industry. The packers, he said, had recently tried to interfere with the Government's investigation in many ways.

DAWSON MAKES CHANGES.

Columbia Five Strengthened for Game with St. John's.

The Columbia basket ball team will meet St. John's tonight on the Morningside Heights gymnasium floor. It will be a slightly changed Columbia lineup. Fred Dawson has effected several shifts which he believes give the team more scoring power.

Johnson, who was a forward, has been shifted to centre, Farrell has been moved from his guard position to Johnson's old place, while Kiendl will fill the berth vacated by Farrell.

Candidates for a freshman five were called out yesterday and reported for practice to Carl Merner. Merner will spend part of his time with the freshman players and will develop a team for games with nearby high schools.

WANTS FRANCE PROTECTED

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it."

The American attack succeeded, the Marshal continued, "and here we are on the Rhine."

The armistice was not concluded too soon, and the Allies got all they asked for from Germany without continuing the fighting. The Allies, the Marshal said, were prepared for another offensive stroke, which would have forced the Germans to give up. This was to have been made in Lorraine on Nov. 14 with six American and twenty French divisions.

Our Soldiers "Superb."

"This is for me a happy opportunity," Marshal Foch began, "to tell you all the good things I think of the American Army and of the part it played on our side. Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young, enthusiastic, and carried forward by a vigorous idealism, and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry.

"Yes, they were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared our armies were, as you know, fatigued by three years of relentless struggle and the mantle of war lay heavily upon them. We were magnificently comforted by the virility of your Americans.

"The youth of the United States brought a renewal of the hope that hastened victory. Not only was this moral fact of the highest importance, but you also brought enormous material aid and the wealth which you placed at our disposal contributed to the final success. Nobody among us will ever forget what America did.

"And you know what happened on the field of battle since the month of July; first on the Marne, then in the region of Verdun. General Pershing wished as far as possible to have his army concentrated in an American sector. The Argonne and the heights of the Meuse were a sector hard to tackle. There were considerable obstacles there.

"'All right,' I said to him. 'Your men have the devil's own punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it.'

"And finally everything went well; everything went so well that here we are on the Rhine."

Germans Faced Disaster.

Marshal Foch was asked by the correspondent:

"But was not the armistice concluded too soon?"

"It was not possible to do otherwise," answered the Marshal, "because the Germans gave us everything that we asked for at once. They satisfied all of our conditions. It was difficult to ask more.

"Doubtless any General would have preferred to have continued the struggle and to have battle when the battle which offered itself was so promising, but a father of a family could not help but think of the blood that would be shed. A victory, however easy, costs the lives of men. We held victory in our grasp without any further sacrifice. We took it as it came.

"The German high command was not ignorant of the fact that it faced a colossal disaster. When it surrendered everything was prepared for an offensive in which it would infallibly have succumbed. On the 14th we were to attack in Lorraine with twenty French divisions and six American divisions. This attack would have been supported by other movements in Flanders and in the centre.

"The Germans were lost. They capitulated. There is the whole story.

"And now we must make a peace which will correspond with the magnitude of our victory. We must have a peace as absolute as was our success and which will guard us against all future aggressions.

"France has a right to effective measures of protection after the formidable efforts she put forth to save civilization. The natural frontier which will protect civilization is the Rhine.

Must Hold Germans on Rhine.

"It is on the Rhine that we must hold the Germans. It is by using the Rhine that we must make it impossible for them to recommence the coup of 1914. The Rhine is the common barrier of all the Allies, precisely of all those who united to save civilization. The Rhine is the guarantee of peace for all the nations who have shed their blood in the cause of liberty. Then let us watch on the Rhine.

"We have no idea of attacking Germany or of recommencing the war. Democracies such as ours never attack. They ask but to live in peace and to grow in peace, but who can say that Germany—where democratic ideas are so recent and perhaps very superficial—will not quickly recover from its defeat.

"England has the Channel to cross. America is far away. France must always be in a position to safeguard the general interests of mankind. Those interests are at stake on the Rhine. It is there that we must prepare to guard against the painful surprises of the future.

"The armistice is signed, but peace is not yet concluded. So long as the status of Europe has not been settled, let us watch, let us watch together, so that we lose not the fruits of our common victory. Let us remain united as we were in battle."

Religious Notices will be found on Page 12.

CALLS PRINCE FOR TRIAL.

Budapest Prefect Sends Summons to Windischgraetz.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 17.—The police prefect of Budapest has summoned Prince Windischgraetz, whose intrigues in Switzerland in favor of former Emperor Charles are well known, to return at once to Hungary for trial.

According to Budapest papers the former director of the Hungarian potato monopoly, Eugene Miklos, has admitted having handed over to Windischgraetz the sum of $200,000 for which no account was rendered.

Letters from the Prince to Miklos have been discovered in which the Prince inquires "When are you going to send me the tobacco?" tobacco being a slang Hungarian expression for money, which in this case is peculiarly appropriate because Miklos sent the money to Windischgraetz in four sealed cigar boxes, each containing over $200,000. Windischgraetz has been using these funds for the Austrian monarchist propaganda in Switzerland.

Former Emperor Charles is seriously ill with influenza and unable to leave his bed. On Jan. 1 he attempted to rise, but fainted immediately. Since then he has stayed in his bed, which on fine days is moved to an open window for a few hours.

His entourage denies reports that his condition is really due to habits of intoxication and that he is continually under the influence of liquor.

Rush for British War Bonds.

LONDON, Jan. 17. (British Wireless Service.)—The rush which began Monday to obtain war bonds before they are withdrawn has increased daily. The banks have been deluged with applications and the Post Offices have been besieged by small investors, anxious to follow the lead given them by big financial and commercial houses. The Treasury hopes that the final total tomorrow, the last day for applications, will reach £1,000,000,000.

In every cup of CHILDS coffee you get a delicious, stimulating beverage and a nourishing food as well.

CHILDS coffee is distinguished for its pleasant aroma and its full, rich flavor.

The secret lies in the original quality of the coffee and the skill with which it is treated.

From the selecting of the coffee beans to the blending of coffee and milk in the cup, making coffee at CHILDS is an exact science.

At the greatly increased cost of coffee, and of the high grade milk used at CHILDS, patrons are getting double value in the generous cups served.

A piece of hot, golden waffle, eaten with pats of butter and syrup, and a cup of CHILDS delicious coffee, is a delightful meal.

Childs

EXHIBITIONS OPEN SUNDAYS, 1-5 P. M.

EXHIBITIONS & SALES AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE & 59TH STREET, NEW YORK

¶ *To be sold Wednesday evening, January 22, at 8:15.*

PAINTINGS & MINIATURES
THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE
FREDERIC R. HALSEY

¶ Includes examples of Edouard Detaille, Gabriel Max, Desgoffes, Charles Jacque, Toby Rosenthal, Lenbach, and miniatures by Andrew Plimer and Antoine Vestier.

IN THE SAME CATALOGUE
TWELVE PAINTINGS
TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF A. MITCHELL PALMER,
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended.

¶ *To be sold Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, January 22, 23, 24, 25, at 2:30.*

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
INCLUDING
MASSIVE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL PORCELAIN AND OTHER ART OBJECTS, BRONZES, GLASS, DRAPERIES AND RUGS
FROM THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
FREDERIC R. HALSEY

¶ A rich array of art objects, including Enamels, Chinese Snuff Bottles, Delft Ware, Ivories, etc.

¶ *To be sold Monday and Tuesday afternoons, and Tuesday evening, January 20 and 21, at 2:30 and 8:15.*

RARE AMERICANA, AMERICAN FIRST EDITIONS
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WITH ADDITIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES

SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN.

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Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.
Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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A good memory is a big asset in business. That fact is so generally recognized that many individuals and commercial establishments which employ large numbers of men lay stress upon memory cultivation as a means of promotion.

Roth Memory Course—*David M. Roth,*	$4.49
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Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

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The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

IT IS ONE NOVEL YOU MUST NOT LEAVE UNREAD

Cloth, $1.90 (postage extra). At all bookstores or may be ordered direct from

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TO RAISE $16,000,000 FOR B. R. T. PURPOSES

Minimum Amount of Certificates Which Receiver Garrison Plans to Issue.

ALL NOT NEEDED AT ONCE

Shonts, in Letter to Civic Bodies, Compares Municipal and Private Ownership.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, announced yesterday that it would require from $16,000,000 to $17,000,000 to finance the three companies of which he is the receiver—the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company. This money will have to be borrowed on receiver's certificates, and as soon as Mr. Garrison determines the exact amount he will need he will apply to Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, for a hearing. The application probably will be made on a Monday.

In his application Mr. Garrison will suggest to the court to what extent the lien on the properties which will secure the certificates of the receiver should have a prior claim over the outstanding securities of the companies. Not all of the money asked for by Mr. Garrison will be needed at once.

Mr. Garrison received a letter yesterday from James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, suggesting that the receiver "organize a small citizens' committee among those who use each of the various divisions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines in receivership, to serve without pay compensation as advisers to you with reference to improvement in the service on the various lines."

Mr. West said that he was convinced that "men and women of ability would gladly enter into the spirit of such a scheme and render you valuable service, not primarily to increase the dividends of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, but to give the public better service, and this course would mean increased dividends in the long run. Certainly it would serve as a clearing house for the consideration of the merits of various complaints and suggestions which will be made to you."

Mr. Garrison wrote to Mr. West immediately accepting the suggestion, but in somewhat different form from that in which it was made. In his letter Mr. Garrison said:

I do not think it would be desirable for me to organize the citizens' committee of which you speak, but I would be very glad if such a committee should be organized. I am extremely desirous of rendering the very best service with the facilities under my control, and I recognize the benefit of sensible and well-meaning advice from every source, and I have no doubt that such a committee as you speak of would be of great use to me in the proper execution of my duties. May I venture to suggest that you set about organizing a committee for that purpose, and I assure you that I will work in the fullest co-operation with you and with such committee.

Mr. West uses the Sea Beach line in journeying from his home to his office in the Fifth Avenue Building, and in his letter he volunteered to serve on an advisory committee of the patrons of that line.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, yesterday addressed a letter to various civic and commercial organizations, in which he said that, when the Board of Estimate, in its report of a week ago Friday denying an increase of fares, said that "there appears to be no reason why the burdens caused by the war or otherwise ought to be shifted from the holders of Interborough securities to the traveling public," the board "did nothing less than make a frank announcement of a policy of confiscation."

Mr. Shonts asserted that, in the traction controversy, no question of economics or law was involved, but only the question of public policy. Then, after asking the question, "Does the public want the subways and elevated operated by the city?" in parallel columns he indicated as follows what in his opinion would happen under municipal operation and under private operation.

UNDER CITY OPERATION.	UNDER PRIVATE OPERATION
Increase of fares to meet costs due to war, after having violated the spirit of the agreement with the Interborough and after destroying its credit and by that act shutting off all future investment of private capital necessary for development of the city's transportation.	Increase of fares to (1) meet costs due to war, and (2) to permit current payment of preferential due Interborough, and (3) to make the city's investment self-supporting and thereby avoid increase in taxes otherwise necessary to meet interest on city's investment.
Operating officials subject to political changes every four years or oftener.	Tenure of position dependent upon demonstrated and maintained efficiency.
Governing policies subject to political exigency, decisions to hold until those exigencies change.	Governing policies determined jointly by company and public authorities, decisions to hold so long as they are beneficial.
Political incentives to govern employes.	Efficiency incentives to govern employes.
Low discipline and morale, with high accident rate.	High discipline and morale, with low accident rate.

The letter from Mr. Shonts concluded as follows:

"Inasmuch as the question at issue is not the profit of the company, that being limited by the terms of the contracts, the only immediate practical question is whether the city should, at no loss to itself, protect the credit of its partner over the period of abnormal prices due to war and until normal conditions are restored.

"The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other Government officials have publicly asked local authorities to adopt such a policy. Some 400 other communities, including several in New York State, have already done so. They have considered it unwise public policy to cripple their vital utilities. But the present city Government hold that all these 400 communities have been false to their trust in refusing to act the Shylock in demanding what was 'nominated in the bond.'?

Roosevelts Return to City.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 17.—Messages of condolence from all parts of the country have been accumulating at the Roosevelt home on Sagamore Hill in the absence of the late Colonel's widow and son, Captain Archibald Roosevelt. It was announced today that the family would reply to all the messages where the names and addresses of the senders were known. Mrs. Roosevelt, Captain Archibald, and Mrs. Richard Derby returned to New York City today after having spent a week with Mrs. Roosevelt's sister-in-law, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, at Farmington, Conn. They will remain in the city a few days.

Serve him right, with

Club Cocktails

Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

ENGINEERS ENTER PROTEST.

Criticise Estimate Board for Curtailing Transit Appropriations.

At a meeting on Tuesday afternoon of the Engineering Council, representing 36,000 members of national engineering societies, the action of the Board of Estimate in so curtailing the appropriation of the Public Service Commission as to necessitate the dismissal of more than 200 engineers was severely criticised. Invitations to attend the meeting were accepted by representatives of the Public Service Commission, the engineering societies, the Merchants' Association, and the Committee of Allied Trades, but invitations sent to the Board of Estimate and to the Mayor and Controller brought no response.

Statements were made at the meeting that the city was losing $2,000,000 a year in interest and other millions of income through delays in rapid transit work; that $60,000,000 spent for subways and more millions for equipment were lying useless for lack of engineers to forward the work and that damage claims by contractors because of delay may easily aggregate $6,000,000.

SINN FEIN EXPECTS SUPPRESSION MOVE

Rumor in Ireland That British Government May Apply the Crimes Act.

AGITATORS LOOK TO WILSON

Two Home Rule Elements Eager for President to Interest Himself in Their Cause.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—The Government, it is reported here, is about to issue a proclamation tightening the laws against the Sinn Feiners. Some months ago a proclamation was issued under the Crimes act, declaring that the Sinn Feiners were dangerous. This was the necessary preliminary step to the suppression of the organization, but no subsequent step has yet been taken.

Once a proclamation suppressing the Sinn Fein is issued, it becomes a crime to belong to the organization, and the Government can prosecute any member and send him to jail. Imprisonment does not affect the Sinn Feiners unless it prevents their having their own way. They cause trouble in the prisons, and at the present time there is virtually a state of seige in the Mountjoy Prison in Dublin because one Sinn Feiner there is not treated as a political prisoner.

The Sinn Fein intends to summon its own Parliament, and has already held two preliminary meetings. They treat the last election as an act of self-determination and look upon all persons elected, regardless of party, as members of the Irish Republic Assembly. Accordingly, they have issued invitations to their own members, as well as the Carsonites and Nationalists, but no one of the other party members is taking any notice of it.

Thirty-four of the Sinn Feiners elected are imprisoned in England and Ireland, while Patrick MacCarten, Liam Mellowes and Diarmuid Lynch are in the United States. This situation has delayed the calling of the National Assembly.

When the assembly is called, the question is whether the Government will ignore it or suppress it. Two influences are operating on the judgment of the Lord Lieutenant, Viscount French, who is the real ruler. One side declares that the Sinn Feiners have an impractical policy and will wear themselves out if let alone, while if they are harassed they will retain the support of the country. Viscount French is said to lean to the former view. It is said that he is a Home Ruler, but will insist on obedience to the law.

Look to Wilson for Help.

The Sinn Feiners intend that if the National Assembly meets to nominate Professor de Valera, Arthur Griffiths and Count Plunkett as delegates to the Peace Conference. They will claim representation as if Ireland were a separate State, like Belgium or Serbia. They do not expect that their claim will be granted, but are doing all they can to induce President Wilson to raise the Irish question.

The Sinn Feiners are not the only Irishmen who look to President Wilson for aid. Another group is a section of moderate opinion under Captain Gwynne, a former member of Parliament, who has a scheme for home rule along federal lines. This plan involves a parliament for all affairs other than Imperial, common to Ireland, and three or four provincial parliaments with full power, including taxation, over their own local business. This scheme would give Ulster protection without putting it in a privileged position.

It is believed that Ireland would accept this or a similar plan if it came from a neutral tribunal instead of from the British Parliament. If President Wilson should become interested in such a plan, it is argued by its supporters, the Government would be relieved of a difficulty and the President would get credit from Irish-Americans for finding a way out of a critical situation. They declare that the Sinn Feiners, although they probably will still protest against a link with England, would either have to accept this plan or be deserted by their supporters.

If some such settlement is not reached, it is believed that there will be the usual disorder and imprisonments. Ireland, some hold, will probably reply to imprisonments by more disorders. There is said to be a good deal of ammunition and explosives in the hands of wilder spirits. Meanwhile, there is comparative calm in Ireland. The leading Sinn Feiners in their speeches ask for time to carry out their policies and deprecate impatience.

Sentence Dublin Rioters.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British Government is not expected to interfere with meetings of the Sinn Fein Parliament as long as it keeps to the bounds permitted to debating societies and only passes its resolutions, says a Dublin dispatch to The Mail. If it exceeds these limits, however, the dispatch adds, and does anything interfering with liberty or the rights of individuals, the Government will be compelled to take action.

A number of revolvers and several hundred rounds of ammunition belonging to Sinn Feiners have been seized, according to The Mail. Two arrests have been made.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Saturday—An Extraordinary Special

Sale of Women's Smart Suits

In Luxurious Fur Trimmed and Strictly Tailored Styles

Formerly $39.50 to $59.00

At $32

A rare ensemble of the most individual styles produced this season, tailored in a manner comparable only to suits of a much costlier to-order variety. Fashioned of Duvet de Laine, Suede Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour Cloth, Oxfords, Velour Checks, and Twill Back Velveteen.

Sizes 34 to 44; Also a few models to 50½ bust

Fourth Floor

Today Only—

Women's Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches

Special

$14.50

Exquisite engraved model, with gold dial. Fitted with reliable 15 jewel movement. Quantity limited.

The Newest and Most Charming Ideas in Youthful Fashions are Shown Today in

A Special Sale of Misses' New Silk Taffeta Frocks at $18.75

New Taffeta Silk Frocks that are brimful of originality, smartly expressed. Skirts are in the much-favored narrow silhouette and youthful tunic effects. Trimmed with Worsted Embroidery, Silk Stitchery, or Pinched Tucks.

Obtainable in Rose, Taupe, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Two styles *Pictured.*

Misses' Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Coats Greatly Reduced

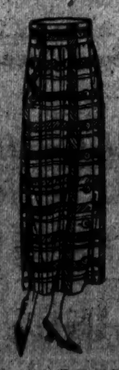
for Immediate Clearance

These Coats are beautifully tailored in the most successful materials, and at these prices are values seldom, if ever, equalled

Coats....Formerly $25.00....Reduced to $12.95
Coats....Formerly $30.00....Reduced to $19.75
Coats....Formerly $35.00....Reduced to $25.00
Coats....Formerly $39.50....Reduced to $29.50
Coats....Formerly $45.00....Reduced to $35.00
Coats....Formerly $50.00....Reduced to $39.50
Coats....Formerly $55.00....Reduced to $45.00
Coats....Formerly $75.00....Reduced to $55.00

Saturday Only!

Women's All-Wool Plaid Skirts, Special, $10.50



In seven of the most delightful tailored models introduced, with novelty pockets, and broad tailored belts. They come in good looking two-tone effects and smart Plaids. Sizes from 25 to 36 waistbands. *Illustrated.*

We Shall Also Offer Today

Unusual Values in Men's-Wear Serge Skirts

Beautifully tailored and shown in several cleverly styled models. Priced very modestly.

At $7.95, $9.75, $10.75, $12.75

Exceptional!

Women's Wool Serge Frocks

in Two New Models

Saturday

At $15

Practical but very charming frocks tastefully trimmed with Braiding.

One is in Blouse effect, and very suitable for women requiring sizes 38 to 44.

The other style is for smaller figures, those requiring sizes 34 to 40. This one is in smart tunic effect, as shown at left.

Under Present Conditions Such Values are Nothing Short of Phenomenal.

We Shall Also Offer Today Six Very Charming Models in

Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Frocks at $25

Exquisite Afternoon Frocks of Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, beautifully bead embroidered. Also—Dainty Crepe de Chine Frocks, in stunning hand-embroidered and tucked effects. Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Silver Grey, Taupe, Wisteria, Beaver, Navy, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Boys' Corduroy Suits

With Extra Knickers

Special

$10.50

Sturdy, well-tailored suits that will give splendid service, in a snappy Norfolk model, as *pictured.*

This low price will be in effect only until our present assortment is depleted. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Junior Boys' Coats Reduced Saturday to $6.75

Winter's smartest styles, produced in Fancy Mixtures, and warmly lined. At this price they cannot be had today *wholesale!* Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Boys' Winter Overcoats Reduced to $16.75

Regardless of what you pay, Boys' Overcoats cannot be better tailored than these. The styles are mostly double-breasted, in snappy military effect. Full lined to insure plenty of warmth. Sizes 9 to 18 years.

Radically Reduced Saturday

A Superb Collection of

Women's Winter Coats

in Handsome Fur-Trimmed and Tailored Models

Distinctive belted and draped styles, the best productions of European and American designers for the present season, fashioned of Lustrous Broadcloth, Silvertone, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Normandy, and Rich Mixtures. Beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne or Satin and warmly interlined.

Coats..Formerly $25 to $29.50....Now $16.50
Coats..Formerly $29.50 to $35.00..Now $25.00
Coats..Formerly $35 to $39.50....Now $29.50
Coats..Formerly $45 to $55.....Now $35.00
Coats..Formerly $59.50 to $75....Now $49.50
Coats..Formerly $78.00 to $95....Now $59.50

Women's Pile Fabric Coats

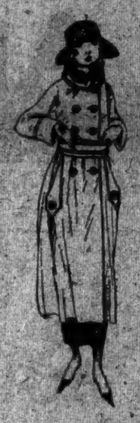
Many Handsomely Fur-Trimmed

Saturday at $29.50 to $95

They have all the warmth and beauty of high priced fur garments. Fashioned of Arcadian Lamb, Silk Velour de Nord, and Sealskinette.

Girls' Fur-Trimmed Coats

in an Important Sale Saturday



At $14.75

The surplus stock of a well known manufacturer. All well tailored coats, in Flared models with tucked belt and large pockets, developed in Velour, Delhi, and fine wool coatings. Collars are of Near Seal, Nutria, and Coney. Each coat full lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 8 to 16.

Illustrated.

Saturday Only—

Girls' Smart Serge Dresses at $5.95

Practical, Sailor model, fashioned of durable Navy Blue Serge, finished with wide leather belt. Collar and cuffs are trimmed with Braid. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Miss Burleigh, Expert Corsetiere, Is Now Demonstrating

The New Binner Corsets

on the Third Floor. No Corset so ably helps to idealize the figure as the Binner, and there are so many wonderful features about the New Binner models that no well dressed woman should fail to see them. Miss Burleigh will gladly make individual fittings, which may be arranged by 'phone or mail.

Today, Saturday, Only

Binner Corsets---Special $6.95

Regularly $10. In models for every figure, beautifully produced in Fancy Broche Coutil.

In a Remarkable Sale Today—

500 Men's and Women's Umbrellas at $1.95

With Outside Silk Cover

Fine American Taffeta Umbrellas, a substantial tape-edged cotton mixture, on Paragon frames. The handles are in Hooked, Straight, and Ring Shapes, made of Bakelite or Natural Woods, some Sterling Silver trimmed. None like them at $1.95 anywhere!

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only!

Store opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P.M.

Brighten the Corner

A little paint plus a little energy can do wonders to make a room more cheerful, and our paint specialist will explain how to get most satisfactory results at low cost with least labor.

Floor and Varnish Stains,
33c ½ pt., 51c pt., 92c qt.

For floors this stain gives a durable, lustrous color and can be used on either hard or soft woods.

Furniture which is scratched or marred may be restored with a single coat.

Shelves and wainscoting are easily decorated and freshened with this durable paint.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Front.

Unusual Antique Drawings

This opportunity to obtain antique color drawings is as interesting as it is rare. The number is limited and no more can be obtained.

Subjects are portraits of distinguished persons, all copies after Holbein. The originals hang in Windsor Castle.

In color and drawing the delicacy of these old fashioned lithographs makes them most desirable for halls or dens.

Appropriately framed in antique gold and black. $9.94 to $14.89

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St.

The Kindliest of Lights

is our translucent desk lamp which spares the eyes by eliminating all glare, yet shedding a brilliant radiance.

Models for either roll top or flat desks. Made in different heights with either one or two bulbs.

Handsomely finished in brush brass and black or statuary bronze.

The translucent shade is emerald green glass lined with white; adjustable. $5.89 to $19.74

Macy's—Basement, Broadway.

Help!

Gentlemen, our shopping service is always at your command if you wish to save time in selecting merchandise or need assistance in purchasing articles from our women's departments.

As a courtesy to foreigners we have an interpreters' staff acting as hosts and hostesses to strangers within our gates.

Macy's Personal Shopping Bureau, Main Floor, 34th Street, Near Elevators.

REPORTED CASUALTIES TOTAL 221,968

591 Named in Latest Lists for the Army Include 253 Dead and 13 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The War Department gave out two casualty lists today, which contained 591 names, bringing the total for the army up to 216,267. No Marine Corps casualties were reported today, but the total for that arm of the service previously announced was 5,701. The total for the Army and Marine Corps is now 221,968.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 123 killed in action, 128 died of disease, 144 severely wounded, 122 wounded to a degree undetermined, 59 slightly wounded, and 13 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 17.	Total.
Killed in action	29,141	123	29,264
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	12,072		12,072
Died of accidents	2,417		2,417
Died of disease	16,341	128	16,469
Total	60,703	253	60,956
Wounded	122,450	225	122,725
Missing	19,970	13	19,983
Total	215,676	591	216,267

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen. General.
(DD) Died of Disease.	Col. Colonel.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj. Major.
(DW) Died from Wounds.	Capt. Captain.
(KA) Killed in Action.	Lt. Lieutenant.
(LS) Lost at Sea.	Sgt. Sergeant.
(MA) Missing in Action.	Corp. Corporal.
(P) Prisoner.	Bugl. Bugler.
(RD) Returned to Duty.	Mch. Mechanic.
(WI) Wounded Slightly.	Wagn. Wagoner.
(WS) Wounded Severely.	Mus. Musician.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ADELL, MAX, 225 Division St.....(WU)
BAUM, C., 70 E. 106th St.....(KA)
BURNS, R. J., 251 W. 10th St.....(WS)
CALAMARI, JOHN, 1,626 1st Av.....(WS)
COLELLA, RALPH, 328 E. 118th St.....(KA)
COOPER, S. B., 1,066 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
DEBRUHL, C. F., 2,268 7th Av.....(WD)
EICHSTEIN, G. H., 397 Sumpter St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
FAZIO, JOE, 46 Schoales St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
FLACK, HERBERT, 514 W. 182d St.....(KA)
GRUSHKA, LEON, 189 2d Av.—Corp.....(WU)
HAWXHURST, H. D., 688 Greene Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
HOLZER, WILLIAM J., 354 1st Av.....(WS)
JACKSON, E., 240 W. 37th St.—Sgt.....(KA)
KELLY, T. J., 229 W. 42d St.....(WU)
KING, N., 480 Madison St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
LIGGIRO, N., 462 Fordham Road.....(WS)
MAURO, V., 142 Columbia St., Bklyn.....(KA)
MINTER, W. B., 17 High St., Bklyn.....(WS)
MURPHY, A. J., 403 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
PURCELL, J. B., 431 12th St., Bklyn.....(WS)
REISENLIESTER, WALTER, 460 Lenox Ave., Brooklyn.....(DD)
RUSSO, SAVERIO, 226 E. 11th St.....(WS)
ROWLAND, DANIEL, 99 Sheepshead Bay Road, Brooklyn.....(DD)
SARLIN, ABRAHAM, 351 E. 76 St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
SCHWARTZ, PHILIP, 2,031 Monterey Av.....(WS)
SCHWICKERT, E. L., 975 Freeman St.....(KA)
STEPHENS, J. E., 57 W. 48th St.—Brig. Gen.....(DD)
TITLER, PAUL, 132 Graham St., Bkln.(WS)
WATSON, R. A., 772 9th Av.....(WS)
WESTERBERG, J. L., Walcott Hotel, 31st St. and 5th Av.....(WL)
WILSON, A. G., 430 Waverly Place.....(WU)
WISE, A. B., 2,062 E. 47th St., Bklyn.(WU)
ZINGONI, DANIEL, 818 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALENA, FRANCESCO, Rochester.....(KA)
BURNS, F. W., Syracuse—Sgt.....(WU)
CITRINITI, VINCENT, Utica.....(KA)
CURRY, THOMAS D., Buffalo.....(WU)
GARNER, JOHN M., Rome—Corp.....(KA)
GARCEAU, LAWRENCE E., Theresa.....(WU)
GUSTAVSON, EGNAR A., Dunkirk.....(KA)
HAKE, WALTER A., Alden.....(KA)
HALSEY, EDWIN C., Hamptonburgh.....(DD)
HOFFMAN, J. E., Springville.....(WL)
KUTCHUK, HARRY, Ilion.....(WS)
LICATO, VINCENZO, Buffalo.....(WU)
LUNDY, LUDWIG, Jamestown.....(KA)
MARSHALL, JOSEPH, Fort Henry.....(DD)
MILLER, LESLIE A., Endicott.....(WU)
MULLEN, FRANK J., Utica.....(KA)
PINTOWARSKI, FRANCIS, Syracuse.....(WS)
RIFENBURGH, J. H., Rhinebeck.....(WU)
SCHURR, ALTON, Arcade.....(KA)
SHERIDAN, E. G., Watervliet.....(WL)
SMITH, JAMES F., Utica.....(KA)
STINE, CHARLES A., Albany.....(DD)
TOSINI, DOMENICK, Corning.....(WS)
WALSH, WILLIAM, Buskirk.....(WS)
WARD, JOHN, Schenectady.....(KA)
WESTERVELT, GEORGE L., Elmira.(WU)
WHITE, WILLIAM T., Stratsburg.....(DD)
WILIEWSKI, WLADYSLAW, Buffalo.(WS)
WILLIAMS, CLAUDE W., Elmira.....(WL)
ZOLLER, ARCHIE, Woodham, L. I...(WU)

ALABAMA.

FLOYD, TALLY L., Newville.....(DD)
JACKSON, PINK, Anniston.....(DD)
MITCHELL, THOMAS, Lineville.....(DD)
NUNELLY, A. L., Chatchie.....(DD)
RABB, LAZARUS F., Castleberry.....(DD)
SAVAGE, HARRY L., Camden—Lt.....(DD)
SMITH, HENRY, Florence.....(DD)
SIMS, EDWARD C., Jemison.....(KA)
WARD, BEN, Bessemer.....(DD)

ARIZONA.

ANTON, WALLACE, Scottsdale.....(KA)

ARKANSAS.

AVERY, THOMAS J., Lexa.....(DD)
DENNIS, JOE H., Magnolia.....(KA)
GEORGE, JOSEPH H., St. Francis.....(DD)
GOYER, LLOYD, Newmat.....(KA)

CALIFORNIA.

LUCHSINGER, F. W., San Pablo.....(KA)
McCARTHY, J. R., San Francisco.....(DD)
MORKEN, HENRY, Boy Point.....(DD)
ROOME, R. V., Los Angeles—Corp.....(DD)
SMITH, IRA M., Santa Clara.....(KA)
YOUNG, G. S., Santa Monica.....(KA)

COLORADO.

HILES, H. G., Denver.....(DD)
KITTO, WILLIAM, Rockvale.....(KA)
MONTARFER, L. J., Fort Morgan.....(DD)
ZAJAS, A. O., Denver.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

DAVIS, JAY S., Farmington.....(KA)
LENNON, THOMAS, Hartford.....(WS)
WARON, A., Waterbury.....(DD)
MORGAN, R. A., Old Lyme.....(KA)
O'CONNELL, T., Hartford.....(DD)
ROSEN, HARRY, New Haven.....(WS)
SAUCIER, J. L., Waterbury.....(KA)
SCIARINI, LOUIS, Branford.....(WS)

DELAWARE.

NERO, FRANK, Bracker, Wilmington.(DD)
STEWART, JOHN, Wilmington—Lt.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

DUNNAHOO, NEWTON B., Maysville.(KA)
GREEN, HENRY E., Alpharetta.....(DD)
JORDON, CLERO, Cullodon.....(DD)
PARSON, GILES, Homer.....(KA)

IDAHO.

WHITTEMORE, LEONARD, Ashton...(DD)

ILLINOIS.

ALEXANDER, O. E., Springfield.....(DD)
BLOMGREEN, NILS A., Chicago.....(KA)
FIZER, ALONZO, Belleville.....(DD)
HART, ROY E., 2481 St. Louis.....(DD)
KONNAT, HYMAN, Chicago.....(KA)
KUJAWSKI, T., South Chicago.....(KA)
PARKER, G. E., Chicago—Sgt.....(DD)
REDING, JOHN A., Marine.....(DD)
WHARF, DANIEL, Chicago—Lt.....(DD)
WARNER, C. E., Berwyn—Lt.....(DD)

INDIANA.

CHERRY, E. H., Indianapolis.....(KA)
HOLLER, HARRY, Edgewood.....(KA)
MARLEY, W. R., Indianapolis.....(KA)
PLACE, DTHO B., Bremen—Lt.....(KA)
TAYLOR, OTTO V., Alexandria.....(KA)
TAYLOR, SAMUEL T., Millersburg.....(KA)
WEBSTER, JOHN, Indianapolis.....(DD)

IOWA.

HOLCOMB, RALPH E., Dubuque.....(DD)
NELSON, OLE E., Inwood.....(DD)
RETTMAN, JOHN, Wilton Junction...(DD)

KANSAS.

CLARK, C. F., Junction City—Lt.....(DD)
FENTON, K. D., Hutchinson.....(KA)
MULHOLLEN, JOHN, Horse City.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

BALENTINE, JOHNNIE, Louisville...(DD)
BUTRUM, J. L., Fountain Run.....(KA)
CAIN, J. E., Perine.....(KA)
CONLEY, CHARLEY, Hagerhill.....(KA)
DONNELLY, HOWARD, Louisville—Sgt.(DD)
HURT, R. C., Hazard—Sgt.....(KA)
McKEEHAN, H. S., King.....(KA)
SMITH, T. E., Middleboro—Capt.....(DD)
SPEARS, WILLIAM, Seneca.....(DD)
STEGER, OLLIE, Olive Hill.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

DOTY, THOMAS E., Bossier City...(KA)
FENCKBEINER, W., New Orleans.....(DD)
LANDHART, JOSEPH, New Orleans...(DD)
SAUREZ, M. G., New Orleans.....(KA)
TRALOR, WEST, Holmes.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

BELFF, La J., Baltimore—Sgt.....(KA)
DORN, ANDREW, Baltimore.....(KA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CARTER, T. H., West Andover—Lt...(KA)
GOSSELIN, W. J., Bradford, Mass..(KA)
GUERTIN, HERVE, Holyoke.....(KA)
HOULE, NAPOLEON, Danvers.....(KA)
TEINHAUTER, B. J., West Newton...(DD)
TARNEY, E. R., Roxbury.....(DD)
WINNER, PHILIP, Boston.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BISKY, JOSEPH A., Alpena.....(KA)
BROWN, EDWARD, Wakefield.....(KA)
IRVIN, HERBERT, Smyrna.....(KA)
LAMKE, GUSTAV O., Wastie.....(KA)
STREET, ALBERT N., Detroit.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

ANDERSON, WALDO E., Dale.....(KA)
DRAKE, FRANK G., Minneapolis.....(KA)
RITTLESON, CHARLES, Fraser.....(DD)
MOHR, WILLIAM J., Worthington....(KA)
OLSON, JOHN A., Minneapolis.....(DD)
RUNBERG, M. G., Minneapolis—Corp.(DD)
SOLIE, HENRY, Winger—Mech.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

SPEARMAN, TRAY J., Fulton—Corp...(DD)

MISSOURI.

BARNICLE, ALIAS S., St. Louis.....(KA)
BULLOCK, T., East Leavenworth....(DD)
CRAIG, H. S., Kansas City.....(KA)
CURTRIGHT, H. F., Paris.....(DD)
JOHNSON, O. V., Grant.....(KA)
LANDWEHR, A. J., St. Louis.....(KA)

MONTANA.

HAAS, CARL, Red Lodge—Corp.....(DD)
HUSTON, CLYDE L., Fredson.....(KA)
KNEBEL, EVERETT E., Bloomfield..(DD)
McGOWAN, T. P., Redstone.....(DD)
SKIERKA, JOHN, Chester.....(KA)
WARHBURN, C. E., Grass Range.....(DD)

NEBRASKA.

SHANER, ELMER, Maxwell.....(KA)

NEVADA.

HALL, JAMES, Fallon.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

AUSTIN, SANTO J., Roselle Park.....(KA)
BAUER, JOHN F., Butlerford—Sgt...(DD)
BECKLEY, EDWARD, Camden.....(DD)
BROWN, BERT E., Warwick.....(WS)
CARR, JAMES, Freehold.....(DD)
COLLARD, GEORGE D., Sibsabeth....(KA)
CORSSOBINI L. R., Glassboro—Corp..(WU)
DUNN, JAMES J., Jersey City.....(KA)
FORMATARO, P. E., Long Branch....(WS)
GILBERT, JOHN, Jersey City.....(WU)
JACKSON, JAMES, Hackensack.....(DD)
KOLSKI, SAMUEL, Trenton.....(WU)
MAAS, ERNEST C., West New York..(WL)
MABOL, FRANK J., Newark.....(WU)
SCHAFFER, CHARLES S., Riverside..(KA)
SCHOCH, JOSEPH, Trenton.....(WS)
TRENTACOSTA, JOSEPH, Garfield....(WU)
WESTERMAN, JOHN, Hoboken.....(WL)
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM J., Woodcliff..(DD)
WIRTH, RUDOLPH J., Jersey City...(WL)
WOOLLEY, F. W., Long Branch.....(WU)

NEW MEXICO.

BELLHOUSE, BRIGIDO L., Tyrone...(DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

JORDAN, CHARLES F., Cooleemee....(KA)
KING, JAMES, Dover.....(DD)
NIXON, LESTER G., Round Peak....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BROBERG, EDWARD A., Anets.....(KA)
FORSMAN, CHARLES J., Grafton.....(KA)
TACKABERRY, ROY N., Mandan—Sgt.(DD)
WISNESS, MELVIN, Mekinock.....(DD)

OHIO.

BARTEL, EDWARD, Cleveland.....(KA)
BARTO, REXFORD E., Portland.....(KA)
BUDZYNSKI, JOHN S., Toledo.....(KA)
CARLSON, JOHN, Akron.....(KA)
CHERRY, F. H., New Plymouth.....(DD)
COT, CARL, Hudson.....(DD)
De VINCENZO, E., Youngstown.....(DD)
FUCHS, G. H., Mount Healthy—Corp..(KA)
LEHWALD, W., Old Troy Pike Dayton.....(KA)
MALONEY, G. S., Mentor.....(DD)
NAUBAUER, ALBERT, Cleveland....(KA)
NEIL, C. F., Ashtabula.....(DD)
SCHULTE, A. J., Cincinnati.....(KA)
SEESE, G. H., Wellsville.....(KA)
WAGNER, FRANK, Lewisburg.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

CLARY, ROLLA, Hardy.....(DD)
McCURDY, R. J., Daisy—Corp.....(DD)
MAY, DWIGHT, Kendrick.....(DD)
WALLS, OKLA M., Ringwood.....(KA)

OREGON.

GREGORY, CECIL, Berlin.....(KA)
KELLY, EDWIN J., Drain.....(KA)
SCHNIDER, E. J., Mount Angel.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BLAINE, THOMAS, Beaver Falls—Sgt.(KA)
BOLAND, W. T., Callittan.....(KA)
BOOTH, E. E., Linwood, Marcus Hook.(DD)
DEDMON, NICK A. T., Langeloth....(DD)
FOLCKEMER, H. M., Hornesboro....(KA)
FOLK, M. H., Reading.....(DD)
HARNER, L. E., Berwick.....(KA)
HOCKENBURY, G. W., Philadelphia..(KA)
JEELUNSKY, JAMES, Pittsburgh.....(KA)
LABUDA, J. J., Edwardsville.....(DD)
MARSHALL, C. N., Wilkes-Barre.....(KA)
MARTIN, J. H., McKeesport.....(KA)
MOORE, EDWARD, New Bloomfield—Lt.....(KA)
PETRELLA, DANIEL, Greensburg....(DD)
REED, J., Emporium.....(KA)
WASKAENIC, TONY, South Fork.....(KA)
WEST, F. T., Bolivar.....(DD)
WIPFLER, H. A., Pittsburgh.....(DD)
ZORB, A. W., Butler.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

AKERS, Q. J., Bradford.....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DAVIS, ISAAC E., Trio.....(DD)
MEETZE, JOHN S., Irmo—Corp.....(DD)
METZE, JOHN E., Irmo—Corp.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

CARTER, ALONZO, Morristown.....(KA)
GOODE, ERNEST M., Covington.....(KA)
HURST, OSCAR, Right.....(KA)
PARKER, JOHN T., Wartrace.....(DD)
ROBERTS, LAWRENCE, Chattanooga..(KA)
SELLS, DILLARD O., Livingston....(DD)
WILLIAMS, DON S., Butler.....(KA)

TEXAS.

BARKDULL, EARL, Houston.....(KA)
BLAKEMORE, RAY, Plainview.....(KA)
BLANDING, JOHN, Austin.....(KA)
CHOATE, THOMAS O., Fort Worth....(DD)
CLOW, CALVIN C., Dawson.....(KA)
GROVER, EDWIN C., Mathis.....(DD)
McELROY, JOHN T., San Augustine..(DD)
RUFFIN, BRADSHAW, Giddings.....(DD)
TEAGUE, BRYAN W., Waco—Sgt.....(DD)
WRIGHT, GEORGE, Orange.....(DD)

UTAH.

BUTLER, EMIL W., Sandy.....(DD)
VANDUSEN, W., East Salt Lake City.(DD)

VIRGINIA.

SCOTT, CHARLES, Winchester.....(DD)
WILEY, WILMER W., Boyce.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, ERNEST M., Pembroke...(DD)

WASHINGTON.

ADAMS, URA L., Prescott.....(DD)
BREEE, LEON A., Rochester.....(KA)
BLUM, JOHN, Ritzville.....(KA)
McGOWN, GEORGE R., Garfield.....(KA)
MILLS, KENNETH, Spokane.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

HARLESS, NAIN, Lovelock.....(KA)
HEDGES, JOSEPH, Moundsville.....(KA)
HOLLEY, CHESTER A., Guyandotte...(KA)
JONES, FRED B., Philippi.....(KA)
MATHESS, CHARLES, Big Springs....(DD)
RALSON, WILLIAM T., Elizabeth....(DD)
ROUSH, WARNER E., New Haven.....(KA)
STANTON, ROY, Barbourville.....(KA)
STASCHER, RAYMOND E., Camden...(DD)

WISCONSIN.

ANTHONY, ROLLA, Granton.....(DD)
BARENHAUDT, FLOYD, Augusta.....(DD)
BROEREM, BERNARD, Kaukauna.....(DD)
LOPEZ, ARCHIE, Ocala.....(DD)
MERRILL, PERCY E., Greenwood.....(DD)
OLSEN, ODIN T., Baldwin.....(KA)
PAPKE, LESTER A., Milwaukee.....(KA)
RIEMER, MIKE, Collins.....(KA)
SCHUMANN, ADOLPH, Milwaukee.....(KA)
SCHWARTZ, G., Jr., Marinette—Lt...(KA)
STALSON, OSCAR, Manitowoc.....(KA)
VOIGHT, FRED B., Fall Creek.....(DD)
WEHRLE, R. P., Superior—Lt.....(DD)
WERTZ, RAYMOND J., Potter.....(KA)
WOCHERT, OSCAR, Wausau.....(DD)

WYOMING.

DEAN, DAVID L., Evanston.....(DD)

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

DANIEL, JAMES, Sandy Point.....(DD)

ITALY.

FELICI, PALMIRO, Natchi.....(DD)
FERRARI, C., Pioneer Serrata, Frve.(KA)
inos Calzamara.....(KA)
LEKAN, MIKE, Fu Francesco, Mad Fu Bitrito.....(KA)

RUSSIA.

KWAITKOSKI, JOSEPH, Warsaw.....(KA)

SCOTLAND.

LOGAN, ROBERT, Rothergien.....(DD)

REVISED CASUALTIES

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Prev. Reptd.	Reptd.
ALEXANDER, A., 101 W. 98th St.(WU)	(MA)	
ANSBRO, F. J., 104 E. 124th St.(Sick)	(MA)	
BISCHOFF, P., Prov St., Woodside.....(WU)	(MA)	
BUCKLEY, J. S., 230 W. 141st St.—Sgt.....(WU)	(MA)	
BULLOCK, R. F., 61 10th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)	(MA)	
BURGESS, J. L., 1,145 57th St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)	(MA)	
CULETTA, JOHN, 180 Cherry St.—Corp.....(RD)	(MA)	
DAHL, JOHN E., 48 Nassau St., Brooklyn.....(WU)	(MA)	
DUBIN, A., 611 E. 178th St.—Corp.(RD)	(MA)	
FASOLA, C., 230a St., Brooklyn..(Sick)	(MA)	
FARRELL, J. J., 1,068 E. 81st St., Bath Beach—Corp.....(RD)	(MA)	
GOLDBERG, URIAH, 284 Rochester Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)	(MA)	
JOCHHEIM, J., Woodside—Corp...(WU)	(MA)	
KANE, W., 561 Warren St., Bkln.(DD)	(P)	
MILLER, C. H., 182 Stockton St., Brooklyn.....(WU)	(MA)	
MUSTO, CHARLES, 37 Mill St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)	(MA)	
REINOLDS, C. H., 59 Richard Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)	(MA)	
SHARROT, C., 469 24 Av.....(RD)	(MA)	
SWANSON, ALBERT D., 532 W. 138th St.....(RD)	(MA)	
VOLKOMMER, PETER, 1,218 Olmstead Av.....(WU)	(MA)	

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

DEBSKI, S., Buffalo—Corp.....(RD)		(A)
KOZLOWSKI, J., Buffalo—Corp.(RD)		(MA)
INGRAM, G. F., East Pembroke.(WU)		(MA)
LAMBERT, E., Kings Park.....(WU)		(MA)
McCARTHY, H. A., Mahaynma—Corp.....(RD)		(MA)
O'CONNOR, T. F., Niagara Falls(WU)		(MA)
PORKLAS, L., Haspeth.....(WU)		(MA)
ROHRBACH, C. W., Hastings-on-Hudson.....(RD)		(MA)
SULLIVAN, W. J., Salamanca—Sgt.....(RD)		(MA)

OTHER STATES.

CONNELL, C. E., Trenton, N. J.(WU)		(MA)
FERGUSON, F. F., Bloomfield, N. J.....(WU)		(MA)
FOLEY, J. J., Jersey City, N. J.—Corp.....(WU)		(MA)
LEONARD, C. E., Newark, N. J.—Corp.....(RD)		(MA)
RESH, W. T., Newton, N. J.....(WU)		(MA)
RIGA, A. J., Hartford, Conn...(WU)		(MA)
TEGAR, C. J., West Wilmington, Conn.....(WU)		(MA)

ACTRESS ALLEGES FRAUD.

Says She and Ten Others Were Misled as to Argentina Engagement.

Miss Hedvig Brosselt, an actress, who played at one time with Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," returned to New York yesterday from Argentina on the Swedish steamship Segua. She asserted that she and ten other American actresses had been sent there under contracts to appear in supposedly reputable theatres.

In Buenos Aires they were sent to sing at the Casino, where the audience was composed entirely of men. She said she intended to bring the matter before the Federal authorities to see if she could not have the theatrical agent who booked her punished.

ASSAIL HEARST AS 6,000 CHEER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

some of us to prepare and present to him a document consisting entirely of statements about the war quoted from Mr. Hearst's own papers. I do not see how he can wish to retain Mr. Hearst on his committee.

"We Americans are a tolerant people, and it is well that we are. But tolerance can be carried too far, and we cannot assent to the presence on the official Committee of Welcome to Our Soldiers of a man who defended Germany when she sank the Lusitania, (you will find that in The New York American of June 6, 1915,) who was in close association with Bolo and von Bernstorff, who did his utmost to create prejudice against our Allies, and is still doing this, and who did all that he could to keep our country from entering into the war with Germany.

"Every intelligent man or woman in New York knows that Mr. Hearst did these things. Mayor Hylan knows this, I am sure, as well as any of us. I hope, therefore, that our Mayor may be willing to correct his mistake.

"If the Mayor is not willing to do this, then New York will continue to stand shamed before this country, but we will not be parties to it. We will do our best to show that New York wishes to stand by the work of this Independent Citizens' Committee."

President Hibben's Speech.

Dr. John Grier Hibben said in opening the meeting:

"By our presence here tonight we wish to express the insistent demand that there must be an American welcome to our American soldiers and sailors. We propose to form an independent committee of citizens, free from any Teutonic taint, men who have never given, directly or indirectly, comfort or aid to the enemy; men whose patriotism has not been due to the pressure of public opinion from without, but to a kindling fire of loyal devotion within; men who believed from the beginning that it was the imperative duty of our country to go to the help of the allies in their desperate struggle to save the world.

"I would assure the soldiers and sailors before me in this great audience, and all of their comrades whom they represent, that we look upon you with a feeling not only of pride and of gratitude, but of affectionate reverence as well. You have gone down into the very gates of hell for us. Your wounded and disabled are daily witnesses on our streets of the terrible suffering and sacrifice which you have gladly made for us. And your heroic dead upon the field of honor have sealed forever with their blood the holy heritage of our liberty.

"The welcome which this city and nation shall extend to such men must be in the hands of citizens whose names and records through the war have been without reproach and without suspicion. When this committee was first suggested the name which was in the minds of every one as its Honorary Chairman was that of Theodore Roosevelt, the one who above all others awakened the conscience of the American people to their duty in this war and saved our country from the purchase of peace at the cost of her honor. The invitation to act as Chairman of this committee was presented to Colonel Roosevelt on the day preceding his death.

"He sent a telegram accepting this position, and adding that he would 'at call for active service in the Spring.' Let the spirit of Roosevelt rule this meeting tonight and direct the purposes and activities of your Citizens' Committee so that our homecoming troops may feel, in the welcome they receive, the presence of one who is dead and yet lives, who rests from his labors, but his works do follow him."

Cadman Assails "Apostles of Hate."

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, another of the speakers at the meeting, did not mention the name of Mr. Hearst, but when he spoke of men who had apologized for German atrocities, cries of protest arose from scattered groups which had cheered for Mr. Hearst. Dr. Cadman said:

"'It would be treason to the millions who have entered into rest to permit the apostles of hate, prejudice, and dissension to overcome their unity, which was born, not of the will of statesmen, but of consecrated flesh and blood held in battle and of the will of God. We are not blind to the sinister fact that efforts are being made by perverse and misleading publicists and journalists to disgrace the concord of President and Lloyd George and Clemenceau are endeavoring to establish on a sound and intelligent basis. Even the devotion of our defenders is being capitalized for the political and commercial advantage of those who played the Kaiser's game to the limit of their personal safety.

"They encouraged the common antagonist, they caricatured his opponents, they lied about our allies, they sought to clasp the hand still wet with the blood of massacre, and bade him be of good cheer. No evasion, no subterfuge, no misrepresentation, no duplicity that brains fertile in these products could bring to bear was neglected. Now that the hour of reckoning and award has dawned, these men have the unspeakable effrontery to push themselves forward and talk about with an ease born of custom that they may profess to be what they never were.

"For Americans as citizens of the new world in which we want our warrior men to have a distinguished part, we repudiate these individuals. In doing so, we act for the nation which loathes their treacherous ways; for if a referendum vote were to be taken throughout the land on which Committee of Welcome should officiate in New York City to greet in this port of entry the sons of every State of the Union, an overwhelming majority would decide for the committee in session here. As New Yorkers, and as Americans, we bid you welcome with an affectionate ardor unstained by decait, and pledge ourselves to your future welfare."

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton said that the returning soldiers might not know on landing who had acted the part of patriots during the war and who had not, but he said they would soon find out.

"The soldier knows the difference," he declared, "between a 50 per cent. loyalty, or a 75 per cent. loyalty, and a 100 per cent. loyalty. You give him a chance to find himself, now that he has got home, and we will have no trouble at all with those individuals who here and there among us assume to be patriots, but who are really pigmies in loyalty to their country."

James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General, after an eloquent speech in praise of the American achievements on the battlefields, said the present was a time of internal peril for this country.

"We have had some evidence tonight of the lawless spirit in this City of New York, the spirit that would defy and destroy free speech, the spirit that would substitute for the reign of law the voice of the mob; and there is no city in which such a spirit can be invoked by men of evil passions with such danger as this great City of New York. We must for our own protection combat the evil tendencies that are already at work.

"I do not propose to exaggerate or place an undue emphasis upon a group of hired men that tried to break up this meeting. They are but bubbles floating on the surface.

"I, for my part, came only with the intention of welcoming these American boys, and I was shocked to see the deliberate and concerted attempt to defeat our efforts to extend the right hand of fellowship to the boys who have covered this Empire State of ours with immortal glory."

Men said to be Hearst employes and agents were in all parts of the Garden. Outside of the meeting were a number of men passing cards urging soldiers, sailors, and marines to attend the meeting and vote in favor of a resolution to send American soldiers home immediately and give them six months' extra pay; proposals which have been urged recently by the Hearst papers. An attempt was made to read this resolution from the floor, but the speaker's voice was drowned and he finally took his seat.

When the meeting was about half over Dr. Hibben called for all supporters of William Randolph Hearst who had been disturbing the meeting to leave. About 100 persons left the hall, half of them being soldiers or sailors. Then "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

As the crowd was filing out of one of the Madison Square entrances after the meeting, one Hearst enthusiast started an argument in which, according to bystanders, he defended the publisher's editorial stand at the time the liner was sunk. Several men and women took exception to his remarks, and a lively colloquy ensued. A young woman dressed in a yeowoman's uniform joined in the argument by crying: Somebody stop him. Don't let him talk that way."

No one made any attempt to stop him. He continued to argue in a heated tone with the bystanders. Suddenly the young woman jumped forward, seized the man by the neck, and began to pummel him in the face.

"I lost a brother in the war and I can't stand such talk from you," she cried as she seized him.

Those near by rescued the man, who was escorted out by several ushers before two men who had jumped in to assist the yeowoman had a chance to attack him.

Make Protest to Mylan.

Accompanied by several employes of William Randolph Hearst, sixteen sailors and nine soldiers rode up to the home of Mayor Hylan in Brooklyn at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The Mayor came out of his house to meet them. The Mayor was informed that the men in uniform were there to protest on the ground that they had been ordered out of the Madison Square Garden meeting, and on the further ground that, although they had asked for the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the band had responded with "God Save the King." Mayor Hylan made a brief reply, in which he said that it appeared to him that the meeting was held for the purpose of attacking and harming a single individual.

Some of the men in uniform told bystanders that they had not been ordered out of the meeting, but had left voluntarily when it was suggested that Hearst sympathizers should go. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played after the Hearst supporters had left the meeting, but previously the band had played "America," the music of which is, of course, the same as that of "God Save the King."

MAYOR UPHOLDS HEARST.

Lauds Publisher on Receiving a Memorial on His Appointment.

A committee made up of residents of Brooklyn, headed by Edmund O'Connor of 7,225 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, called on Mayor Hylan yesterday and presented a memorial with 3,000 signatures commending his appointment of William Randolph Hearst as a member of the Soldiers' Welcoming Committee.

On receiving the memorial which said that Mr. Hearst had done more than anybody else to support the Government during the war and that Mr. Hearst was opposed to "perfidious plutocracy and autocracy," the Mayor said in reply:

"I want to thank you for the presentation of this memorial with all these names in commendation of Mr. Hearst. I myself is a member of the Mayor's Committee. There is no man to my mind who has done more for the people of this city, State, and country than has Mr. Hearst. He has fought the profiteers in war, the profiteers in peace, the profiteers in milk, the profiteers in foodstuffs, and at all times he has stood on the side of the people against the interests, the special interests, who are endeavoring to condemn him.

"Of course they realize that Mr. Hearst's papers take the side of the people, and tell the people just what these profiteers and exploiters are doing. Consequently, they are embittered against him because of his publicity of their exploitation of the people, which deprived them of benefits, financial or otherwise, which they received from such exploitation. Mr. Hearst should be commended for the good work he is doing in this city and throughout the State and nation in behalf of the people. I want to thank the committee for presenting this memorial to me in commendation of Mr. Hearst."

QUESTION MME. ARTOIS.

Department of Justice Officials Ask Writer for Hearst to Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Department of Justice officials today summoned "Mme. Marie Philippine Artois," self-styled spy in Belgium for the Allies, while in the employ of the German Government and writer of sensations for Hearst's Chicago Herald and Examiner, to explain claims to "letters of recognition from the United States Department of Justice."

When questioned the closest that she could come to such letters was one from a "four-minute man" in St. Paul. He is J. Harry Lewis, editor of Crescent Monthly, and the latter praised a story she had written.

She admitted to Government operatives that she had received payment from Bernstorff for spreading German propaganda in this country prior to America's entrance into the war, but protested that she was "intimidated" into doing it.

She "explained" the bogus advertising she has received by blaming her press agent, George H. Corpi, for undertaking the "four-minute man" letter for a Department of Justice epistle.

B. Altman & Co.

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Boys' Knitted Skating Caps; and Imported Woolen Scarfs
each reduced to . . . . . 95c.

Boys' Sam Brown Belts reduced to . $1.45

Little Boys' Hats
of felt, velvet, plush and velour have been variously reduced to
90c., $1.75 & 3.75
offering exceptional values at these prices.
(The sizes are incomplete)

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The range of size is from 1 ft. 10½ in. x 3 ft. 0 in. to 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.

Many patterns at less than the present wholesale prices.

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Regular and Extra Qualities

9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	Formerly $85.00	Now $63.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Formerly 113.00	Now 73.00
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8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Formerly $101.00	Now $70.00
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	Formerly 110.00	Now 82.50

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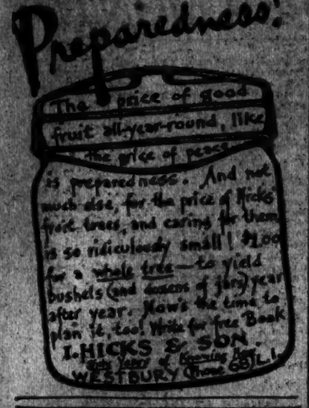

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America's Largest
BOOK STORE
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Week of Jan. 13th

This Sale is part of Receiver's Gigantic Stock-taking scheme. Purchasers get the benefit of the difficulties in making inventory of

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By WILLIAM J. FLYNN
Recently Retired Chief U. S. Secret Service
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Relates in detail the dastardly plots attempted against the U. S. Government and people by German agents. The plot to destroy the American Fleet; arson, bombing, intimidation, etc., and the Lusitania crime.

It is your patriotic duty to read this book
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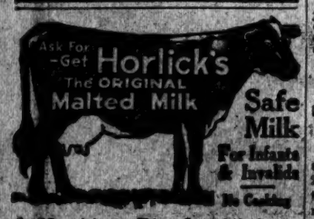
Some people are inclined to neglect a slight rash. They consider it a mere trifle and expect it to disappear next day. On the contrary this delay permits the rash often times to become more mali nant in nature, and consequently more difficult to overcome and heal.

Save yourself hours of torture. On the first indication of soreness to the touch, an irritated and inflamed skin, spotty, with a tendency to become swollen and painful—apply

Resinol
the famous healing ointment prepared especially for the treatment of such ailments



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STRIKE ON JULY 4 IS MOONEY VERDICT

Chicago Convention Decides, However, That Walkout Shall Occur Only as Last Resort.

VICTORY OF CONSERVATIVES

After Fiery Debate Bolshevist Element is Defeated, and Body Pays Tribute to President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A general strike of organized labor designed to paralyze every industry in the country beginning the 4th of next July, was decided upon today by the National Board Congress as a means of obtaining a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings, if Federal intervention and every other means adopted to procure the desired relief fail.

The convention authorized the raising of a fund of $1,000,000 to carry on a campaign of education to liberate the labor leaders and to promote the proposed general strike. It is planned to finance the movement by levying an assessment of 50 cents on each member of organized labor in the country.

The convention, which concluded its four-day session tonight and adjourned, also adopted a resolution embodying a declaration of national politics affecting labor which demands that the people of Russia and Germany be permitted to work out their own destiny, that American troops be withdrawn from Russia, that all political and industrial prisoners receive the same consideration as prisoners of war, and proclaiming the dawn of a new day for true democracy in which the rights of labor shall be fully recognized.

The convention adopted the program recommended by the International Workers' Defense League to obtain the liberation of Mooney and Billings. This was presented to the delegates in the final report of the Committee on Resolutions. It provided that a committee of five labor representatives be named to go to Washington and ask President Wilson and members of Congress for Federal intervention.

Chairman Edward D. Nolan named the following committee to undertake this work:

JOHN FITZPATRICK, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

ALEXANDER HOWATT, President of the Kansas District United Mine Workers of America.

MARTIN J. FLYNN, President of the Washington District, United Mine Workers of America.

J. P. ANDERSON, Washington, D. C., Vice President of the International Association of Machinists.

ANDREW FURUSETH, San Francisco, President of the International Seamen's Union.

The committee will ask that a special Assistant United States Attorney General be appointed to obtain the release of Mooney and Billings by habeas corpus proceedings or other means in order that they may have new trials in a court outside of California.

The Legislature of California will be asked to pass a law which will enable the courts of that State to grant new trials in cases where convictions are obtained by perjured evidence or other fraudulent means.

If these means fail, then organized labor will be asked to call the general strike. The plan of the International Workers' Defense League is that the general strike will not be called unless every other means to free the men shall fail.

The report of the resolution on the Mooney case read in part:

Your committee realizes at this time that the grave industrial and economic power of labor may in the last analysis have to be invoked in order to demonstrate to the hostile and anti-labor interests that the labor movement of America is determined that real and substantial justice shall finally prevail in the Mooney case.

Your committee takes the position that the program should be worked out and exhausted, step by step, until there is no remaining doubt among the laboring masses that there is no other solution left, and that solution will then lie in the use of the strike weapon.

We therefore submit that no sporadic strike not properly organized will be of value.

Your committee recommends that the taking of a strike vote commence at the earliest possible date, and that the vote shall be in and tabulated on or before June 1, and that the date for general strike be set for the Fourth of July, 1919, the day of American independence.

The American Federation of Labor will be asked to indorse the general strike at its next annual convention.

The Mooney case program resulted in fiery debate lasting five hours in the course of which radical delegates opposed sending a committee to Washington to ask Federal intervention, and demanded that the date of the general strike be set for May 1. The conservatives finally succeeded over the Bolshevist element in having the committee report adopted by a vote of more than two to one. In the discussion President Wilson's name was hissed and July 4 was referred to as "the Master's Holiday."

Later William Spooner of Oakland, Cal., paid a tribute to President Wilson for his sympathetic attitude toward labor and the convention by a rising vote extended thanks to the President for his efforts to obtain Mooney's release.

William Kobbe of Boston said that labor had often been damned by ill considered strikes, and he warned the radicals that the Mooney strike might fail if it was called for May 1 without sufficient time properly to organize the movement.

C. L. Nicholsen of Cleveland, Morris Braun of New York, and others spoke in support of the committee report.

Chairman Nolan was compelled to adjourn the convention under the gavel over the loud protests of the radical delegates, who wanted to stay and pass other resolutions.

AIMS OF JEWISH WORKERS.

Dr. Magnes Addresses Their First Labor Congress.

Dr. J. L. Magnes, speaking yesterday at the First Jewish Labor Congress at 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, which is to continue with sessions until tomorrow, said that the first thing the organized Jewish workers will do is to declare their solidarity with the hand and head workers of all peoples and of all nationalities. The Jews sympathize with the aspirations of all peoples and nations for freedom, he asserted, because Jewish freedom can be attained only by a world politically free.

"The Jewish people in Poland, for instance, can be free only if there be a free Polish people," said he. "And the Polish people can be freed only if there be a free Polish laboring class and the establishment of the fundamental conceptions of democracy and of justice and of right. Take the present situation in Russia and Germany. The revolution set creative forces free, and see what a large company of Jews was available for immediate service—Socialist revolutionaries, and Menshevikl and Bolshevikl, majority and minority Socialists—whatever they may be called; and I assume that it is not a question at all at this moment of agreeing or disagreeing with any one of them.

"Jews are to be found among the trusted leaders and the routine workers of all those revolutionary parties. There are some of us who say that we ought not to admit this, because it will lead to anti-Semitism. What if it does? It will be another evidence in our long history of that stupidity, of that brutality, which we want the free men and women of the world to condemn and crush out."

There are some 500 delegates to the congress, representing organized Jewish labor throughout the country, who seek to attain recognition and guarantees for civil, political, and national rights for the Jews in the countries of Europe, where they are now deprived of those rights.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 12.

COLUMBIA NEEDS $600,000.

Four Weeks' Drive Begun to Reach Every Alumnus in World.

Alumni of Columbia University launched a drive for $600,000 to pay running expenses incurred during the war at a dinner and conference held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. More than 300 members were present, including a delegation from Barnard College. President Butler, as the guest of honor, expressed his appreciation of the alumni in organizing for financial aid at a time peculiarly critical for the university.

"Columbia's emergency, while caused by the war," he said, "really goes back to the panic of 1893, which rendered it necessary to buy the present site and erect the building on borrowed money representing $3,000,000.

"The university saved about $100,000 in salaries of its staff who entered the pay of the Government, but the loss of students' fees and the increased cost of operation were so great that in June last the deficit was about $215,000. The deficit this coming year will be, from the best estimates, the $600,000 which the alumni are preparing to raise."

Following an address by former United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, methods of conducting the drive were explained by Charles Sumner Ward, who has been active in the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives, and by Frederick Courtney Barber, who will be the Director General of Columbia's drive.

Plans have been made to reach every Columbia alumnus in every part of the world, and the drive will continue for four weeks. Twenty teams of ten men each will have charge of the New York territory. Frederick Coykendall presided at the meeting in the absence of Willard V. King.

Among those on the Executive Committee are George W. Seligman, James Duane Livingston, Ambrose D. Henry, William A. Meikleham, Charles E. Haydock, John G. Sage, Alexander M. Welch, Charles H. Mapes, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Mrs. George Hellman, Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, and Miss A. C. Wheelock.

Governor to Visit All Cities of State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Governor Smith announced today his intention of visiting all the larger cities of the State from time to time, to hear complaints of citizens or to give his personal attention to other State matters. "My present idea is that I should give the other end of the State a chance, as well as New York, in making known its wishes," declared the Governor. Adoption of this policy was prompted by the success of his hearings in New York last Saturday, when he was available to the public in the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

To Run for Brazil Presidency.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 16.— Pecanha, Foreign Minister; Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina; Aldino Aranter and Arthur Bernardes will be candidates for the Presidency at the special elections to be held within thirty days as a result of the death of President-elect Rodrigues Alves.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

IT may be that somewhere there is a make of clothing as superbly tailored as ours. We have never seen it, but we repeat: *it may be.* And if in sixteen years we haven't discovered it, do you think it at all likely that you will?

Suits from $28 up
Overcoats from $28 up

Saks & Company
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"SHAVINGS"
By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

THE BEST SELLING BOOK IN TWENTY CITIES
THE MOST ENTERTAINING STORY OF THE YEAR

Illustrated. $1.50 net.

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STORM-DEFYING ULSTERS
VERY DRESSY OVERCOATS
Much Reduced in Price

500 Fine Garments
$23.75 and $29.75

These coats taken right out of our regular stock and marked down. An opportunity certainly worth while to men and young men who want really good clothes at small cost.

Styles the newest and most popular of the winter—loose, slip-on box overcoats; short town ulsters, double breasted with belted backs (smart for young men); also similarly made regulation length ulsters, or greatcoats.

Tailoring and cut splendid. Materials—rich mixtures and plaids in the virile ulsters—plain and mixtures in the topcoats.

All-Wool Tailored Suits
In a Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Every suit in our stock except evening clothes—and this year's stock was unusually good—in this sale. We hold such sales only twice a year—January and July.

Prices—$23.75, $28.75, $32.75, $36.75, $43.75
No Charge for Alterations
Men's Shop—Fourth Floor

In Progress—The Annual Sale of
Men's High Grade Shirts

At $2.95
Imported Madras in a large assortment of fine neat stripes in various colors; Soft French cuffs.

At $1.95
Madras, Percale and fine mercerized materials in new patterns and colors; Soft French cuffs.

At $1.45
Madras, mercerized materials and Percales in Plain n ! Novelty Stripes in various colors; Soft French cuffs.

Ground Floor

Men's Winter Boots
Special Values Arranged for the January Sale

Heavy Winter Boots Tan grain leathers; Blucher style; damp-proof soles **$7.85**

Cordovan Boots Rich shades of dark cordovan leather ..... Splendid value **$9.75**

Clearance of 200 Pairs of Men's Tan Boots at $5.40
Sizes Incomplete

Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.—BROADWAY—34th St.

Men's Winter Overcoats

Particular attention is called to the style of these coats, combining warmth and endurance with graceful lines.

At $22.50
This group consists mainly of those much liked, dressy double breasted skirted models, with velvet collars. Then there are regulation ulsters and a number of ulsterettes.

At $27.50
Another group of double breasted skirted models, with either velvet or ulster collars. Also double breasted regulation models and the popular ulsterettes. A very exceptional group.

Men's Suits $25.00
A Saturday Special Attraction, Broad collection.

Men's Ulsters $42.50
A group of our own best coats at a special price.

GIMBELS Men's Clothing Section—Fourth Floor.

Military Clothing
½ Price Sale
Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Civilians, Take Notice!
Better clothing for outdoor work doesn't exist. Designed by Uncle Sam to enable his boys to stand the meanest of weather, these clothes are ideal for hiking, gunning, camping and other outdoor activities.

125 Officers' Trench Coats
$55.00 *Now* $27.50
Separate wool linings.

Officers' Trench Coats	$50.00	*Now* $25.00	Officers' Leather Puttees	$11.75	*Now* $5.85
Molesnin cloth lined, single or double breasted.			Wool Army Shirts	$7.00	*Now* $3.75
Officers' Winter Overcoats	$50.00	*Now* $30.00	Wool Army Shirts	$8.00	*Now* $4.50
Officers' Winter Overcoats	$50.00	*Now* $25.00	Wool Army Shirts	$9.00	*Now* $4.50
Officers' O. D. Mackinaws	$28.50	*Now* $14.25	Cotton Khaki Shirts	$5.50	*Now* $2.75
Officers' Raincoats	$40.00	*Now* $20.00	Cotton Khaki Shirts	$3.50	*Now* $1.75
Officers' Raincoats	$22.50	*Now* $11.25	Silk Khaki Shirts	$10.00	*Now* $5.00
U. S. Navy Raincoats (Black)	$30.00	*Now* $15.00	Officers' Whipcord Suits	$70.00	*Now* $35.00
Corduroy Vests, sheepskin lined	$11.50	*Now* $5.75	Officers' Serge Suits	$65.00	*Now* $32.50
Moleskin Vests, sheepskin lined	$11.50	*Now* $5.75	Officers' Serge Suits	$55.00	*Now* $27.50
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees	$6.00	*Now* $3.00	Officers' Serge Suits	$50.00	*Now* $25.00
Officers' Leather Puttees	$15.00	*Now* $7.50	Officers' O. D. Wool Suits	$50.00	*Now* $25.00

No C. O. D.'s - - - - - *No Returns*

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Best & Co.
40th ANNIVERSARY SALES
Men's Suits & Overcoats Reduced Today
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THE splendid garments offered you in this event were all made in our own shops, tailored by tailors who produce a quality that is equal to the average custom tailor's work.

The fabrics are strictly all wool, carefully selected from the world's best weavers.

The models are Best & Co. types developed exclusively for critical New York men, correct in every detail, custom in style.

The assortments are unusually choice and men of every taste will find garments here for every service.

Were it not for the fact that these garments were tailored in our own shops from fabrics owned at low prices, our original prices would have been $42.50 to $50.00.

This is an event for men who demand highest quality and minimum price. Included are sizes for men 33 to 44 and students 13 to 20 years.

1879 **Best & Co.** 1919
Men's Shop—Fifth Floor — Entrance—1 West 35th St.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESCINDS RULE WHICH LIMITED SALARIES TO $11,000 PER MONTH

They point to us now as—

New York's "Civilian Quartermaster's Depot"!

Four complete "divisions":

Clothing
Furnishings
Hats
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A dependable standard.
A wide range of sizes.
A variety designed to cater to every degree of good taste.
A guarantee of satisfaction that means you simply can't be stung--*moneyback* if you want it.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

CLUBS ADOPT PLAN FOR SEASON LIMIT

Payroll of Each Team to be Limited to an Amount Between $75,000 and $100,000.

GIANTS FORCED ACTION

Figure Raised at Extra Meeting Until It Met Approval of New York and Chicago Owners.

The ball players of the National League will not be asked to accept minor league salaries, after all. The $11,000 monthly salary limit, which was adopted by the club owners three days ago, was rescinded at a meeting of the League yesterday. It was a foregone conclusion that no major league club could operate on the limited-salary plan, but the National League passed the measure, evidently believing that the American League would also adopt some similar rule.

When the American League refused to make a wholesale cut in players' salaries there was nothing for the National League to do but go back to something like the old standard salary. President John A. Heydler would not say what the new salary limit would be. It was announced by President Heydler that no monthly limit had been set, but that a season's limit had been decided on.

It is reported that the season's salary limit agreed upon will be between $75,000 and $100,000.

When the club owners assembled in President Heydler's office yesterday, the New York and Chicago Clubs took a firm stand on having the vote of three days before rescinded. Several suggestions were made until the salary limit for the season was raised to a high figure, although not as high as some of the teams had during the past few seasons. The owners of the Giants and Cubs still held out for a higher figure, and finally the League approved a season's figure which met the approval of all clubs. The vote on the new season's pay roll was unanimous.

The action of the National League on the reduction of salaries was taken on the basis of the large losses which many of the clubs sustained last season. After much discussion the club owners who favored the radical retrenchment policy were finally won over when it was explained that the coming season in the national game promises to be so prosperous that the receipts will easily come up to normal.

With the return to a normal salary list, the National League club owners are already planning to be more liberal with their Spring training plans. When Manager Robinson of the Dodgers learned that President Ebbets was planning to take the Brooklyn Club to Richmond, he explained that the weather at Ebbets Field at that time of the Spring would be about as favorable as the weather in Richmond. The plan now is to send the Dodgers to Florida or Georgia to train, and it is expected that in a few days Manager Robinson will announce his Spring plans.

The Detroit Club has already taken over the Yankees' training park in Macon, and the Boston Braves will be near by, at Columbus, Ga. The Yanks and Giants will not be very far apart in Florida, the Yanks going to Jacksonville and the Giants to St. Petersburg. Although there has been some talk of the Yankees and Braves again joining on their trip North for an exhibition tour, it is probable that the Braves will pair up with Detroit, and that the Yankees and the Giants will play the principal Southern cities on their way North in April. Manager Huggins plans to take a squad of pitchers South as early as March 30.

NO BIG LEAGUE "FARMS."

Minors Cut Last Connecting Link with Major Organizations.

The major leagues can not longer use minor league clubs as "farms." The optional agreement between the two organizations has been done away with and every minor league player in the future must be the sole property of the club with which he plays. The receiving and releasing of players under optional agreement is a thing of the past.

The minor leagues yesterday appointed a committee to draw up an agreement with the National Commission in relation to the recognition of the territorial rights, contracts, and reservations. This agreement will be presented to the National Commission for consideration today.

The committee also provided fines ranging from $100 to $1,000, according to classification, for minor league clubs violating the rule forbidding optional agreements with major league clubs. In the past minor league teams have taken major league youngsters and used them until they were ready to come up to the major league standard. In the future the minors and majors can obtain players from each other only through purchase.

The minor leagues believe that the new arrangement of conducting their own business will raise the standard of the various organizations. Joe Tinker of Columbus last night predicted that in a couple of seasons the standard of baseball in the American Association and other Class AA leagues would be on a par with the major leagues.

TIGERS WIN FROM RUTGERS.

Princeton Wins Opening Game from Scarlet by 28 to 21 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Princeton opened her basket ball season here tonight by defeating the Rutgers five 28 to 21. The play of both teams during the first half was ragged, neither showing up to advantage. The half ended 14 to 13, with the Tigers in the lead.

In the second half Princeton recovered from her wildness and succeeded in pulling away from her opponents. Captain Gray for the Tigers and Robeson of All-American football fame for the visitors were the mainstays of their teams. The lineup:

Princeton. (28.)	Position.	Rutgers. (21.)
Margette	R. F.	Boudinet
Bauhan	L. F.	French
Gray	C.	Robeson
Ople	R. G.	Meury
Davis	L. G.	Neuschel

Goals from field—Margette, (2.) Bauhan, Gray, (3.) Ople, (2.) Davis, (2.) Boudinet, (3.) French, (3.) Meury, Telaforro. Goals from fouls—Meury, 7 out of 8; Ople, 6 out of 10. Referee—F. Dearing, Manhattan College. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

McCord and Parker in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17.—William McCord of the Rumson Country Club, and Don M. Parker of the Garden City Golf Club, will meet in the thirty-six-hole final contest of the Advertisers Tournament at Pinehurst tomorrow. McCord defeated M. C. Meagh of Midlothian by 4 and 3 in today's semifinal. Parker, playing against F. N. B. Close of Balturrol, indulged in only seven putts for the first seven holes, arrived at the turn 3 up in 38, and won by 4 and 3.

EIGHT GOALS FOR KINNEY.

Royal Air Force Team Wins Polo Match from Rovers at Durland's.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
White Owls	3	0	1000
Royal A. F.	3	0	1000
Squadron A	1	1	.500
Meadowlarks	0	3	.000
Rovers	0	3	.000
Foxhunters	0	3	.000

The Royal Air Force polo trio, which defeated the Meadowlarks in an overtime contest at Durland's Riding Academy early in the week, won another match from the Rovers in the Victory Cup series last night. The score was 15 to 10½. The Canadian players outrode their opponents, especially in the second period, when Kinney, playing at No. 2, brought his total number of goals up to 8.

The Rovers had a handicap of 4 and were penalized half a point for a foul. Levenski, playing at No. 1 for the Rovers, played a fine game and scored 6 goals.

The White Owls and the Royal Air Force teams are now tied for first place, with three victories each. These teams will meet on next Wednesday night at 10 o'clock in a match which should be the fastest of the season.

The lineup and summary:

R. A. F. (18.)	ROVERS. (10½.)
No. 1—Levenski.	No. 1—Henley.
No. 2—Grannies.	No. 2—Kinney.
Back—Dr. Blackwell.	Back—Baker.

Goals—Kinney, (8.) Henley, (5.) Baker, (2.) Levenski, (6.) Dr. Blackwell. Penalty—Rovers, 1. Referee—George Sherman. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

SPEAR IN GOOD FORM.

Wins Two Games in Class C Billiard Tourney.

George W. Spear, Metropolitan Class C champion, gained a victory in the matinee match of the national Class C 18.2 balk-line championship tournament at Lawler Brothers Academy, Brooklyn, yesterday. Spear defeated Humboldt Foss by the score of 150 points to 70, in thirty-nine innnings.

As a beginning to his string Spear led off with 30 carroms from the spot shot. In his sixth inning he compiled a cluster of 32 that was the top run of the match. During this run he held the ivories bunched.

Spear held to an average of approximately 7 for his first nine turns at the table. At this period Foss began to spread the balls somewhat. Spear's average thereafter suffered through misses on difficult cushion combinations. The champion did well to finish with an average of 3 38-39; and top runs of 32, 30, and 15.

The high run of Foss was 12. Foss did not appear to possess the delicacy of touch necessary for close balk line.

In the evening Spear scored his second success of the day when he defeated Ardie Wickers by a count of 150 to 84 in forty-seven innings. Spear took the lead after the tenth inning and never relinquished it. The champion had a high run of 19 and an average of 3 9-47. Wickers had a high run of 12.

The other evening contest resulted in a victory for Gus Gardner over Jesse T. Jaeger, by a score of 150 to 97. Gardner completed his string in thirty innings, for an average of 5, and he had two high runs of 18.

The scores:

George W. Spear—20 1 0 0 0 3 2 2 2 2 0 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 2 0 1 0 0 1 8 1, 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 5—150. Average, 3 38-39; high runs, 32, 30, and 15.

Humboldt Foss—0 0 3 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 2 3 6 1 4 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1—70. Average, 1 32-39; high runs, 12, 6, and 4.

EVENING GAMES.

George Spear—0 0 1 3 9 0 1 0 6 3 6 2 0 1 8 4 3 0 2 1 9 6 0 1 0 0 9 6 1 0 1 8 0 0 2 7 0 0 1 6 4 5 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 3—150. Average—3 9-47. High run—19.

A. Wickers—3 2 3 0 4 0 2 4 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3 0 0 0 5 1 3 1 0 7 2 2 0 4 0 1 2 2 3 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0—84. Average—1 33-46. High run—12.

G. Gardner—0 2 6 4 1 3 7 1 3 10 1 1 2 3 0 1 1 11 3 0 0 0 2 1 1 2 2 7 1 1 8 5 1—150. Average—5. High runs, 18, 15.

J. T. Jaeger—1 0 3 0 1 0 3 4 1 2 3 5 8 0 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 6 1 2 1 0 6 1 0—97. Average—3 10-29. High runs—20, 10.

BABE RUTH COMES HIGH.

Red Sox Slugger Says His Demands May "Knock Frazee Silly."

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Babe Ruth of the Red Sox, who was the outstanding figure of the world's series between the Boston and Chicago teams, has not yet come to terms with the club. Ruth says that he believes that his work last season should be rewarded by a big contract for this year.

"I am going to ask for a figure in my contract for next season," said the home-run slugger and pitcher, "which may knock Mr. Frazee silly, but nevertheless I think I am deserving of everything I ask."

Coar Wins Cue Tournament.

Frank W. Coar, by defeating Jacob Klinger last night at Daly's in the Class A billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A. by the score of 300 to 198, won the championship of the class. Coar outplayed his opponent. He made a high run of 61 and averaged 12-13-24. Klinger's best effort was 27 and he averaged 3 14-23. Coar, Klinger, and Hal Coleman stand in the order named in the final championship standing.

BIG TRADE CLOSES BASEBALL CONCLAVE

Boston, Washington, and Detroit Make Three-Cornered Deal Involving Six Players.

The biggest deal of the baseball conference was put through yesterday when the Washington, Boston, and Detroit Clubs made a three-cornered trade which sends Shortstop Hal Janvrin of the Red Sox to Washington, George Dumont, the Washington pitcher, and Oscar Vitt, the Detroit third baseman, to the Red Sox, and Chick Shorten, the Washington outfielder, Slim Love, the Red Sox pitcher, and Eddie Ainsmith, the Washington backstop, to Detroit.

This is the most important trade that has been made in some time and was arranged so as to benefit all clubs concerned. Washington needed a shortstop to take the place of Doc Lavan, who is through with the game. The Red Sox were badly in need of a third baseman, and in Vitt they landed one of the best fielders and batsmen in the business. Detroit got a promising outfielder in Shorten, and the Tiger catching staff is strengthened by the addition of Ainsmith, who for many years has been the catcher for Walter Johnson. Another Detroit acquisition is Dan Howley, formerly manager of Toronto. He was signed yesterday by Manager Hughey Jennings as coach and scout.

Just as soon as Jake Daubert of Brooklyn adjusts his legal differences with the Brooklyn Club he will probably figure in a trade. Each day of the league conference brought forth new rumors of offers for Daubert. It is known that Manager Robinson will not let his first baseman go unless he gets something worth while in return. Cincinnati is said to be angling for Daubert, as it is not expected that Chase will play with the Reds again, even if he is cleared of the charges now pending against him in the National League. It is expected that President Heydler will give Chase a hearing within a short time.

Manager Huggins of the Yankees made another attempt yesterday to land Outfielder Bobby Roth for the New York Club. It is stated that he offered Pitcher Dutch Leonard to Manager Lee Fohl, but the proposition was turned down.

N. Y. U. WINS CLOSE GAME.

Defeats Wesleyan After Playing Two Extra Periods.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Wesleyan and New York University broke even at the close of the basket ball game tonight, and two extra periods of five minutes each had to be played before the game could be decided, the visitors finally winning, 43 to 37.

At the close of the game the score was 35 to 35. In the last extra period Marin and Holman played desperately for New York, and between them caged three baskets.

The summary:

N. Y. U. (43.)	Position.	Wesleyan. (37.)
Holman	L. F.	Travis
Marin	R. F.	Ryalls, Davis
Delaney	C.	Hattman
Brown	L. G.	Pegnon, Gravatt
Egan	R. G.	Dixon

Goals from floor—Marin, (8.) Holman, (4.) Delaney, (5.) Egan, Ryalls, (7.) Travis, (6.) Hartman. Goals from fouls—Marin, (6.) Egan, Gravatt. Referee—Johnson of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Timer—Mr. Hubbell. Time of halves—Ten minutes each.

BAILEY WINS FOR BARNARD.

Two Goals Near Finish Result in 23 to 19 Victory.

Barnard School's basket ball team won its seventh straight victory yesterday when it defeated the Ethical Culture School five, by a score of 23 to 19. Up to the last five minutes of play the Ethical Culture aggregation led. At that time the score was 18 to 16. Then T. Bailey caged two field goals in rapid succession, giving Barnard the victory.

The line-up:

Barnard. (23.)	Position.	Ethical C. (19.)
Bolles	R. F.	Kurtz
Farrell	L. F.	Brennan
Robertson	C.	Doolittle
Tighe	R. G.	Levien
Hubbell	L. G.	Wilenchick

Field goals—Bolles, Farrell, T. Bailey, (2.) Robertson, (5.) Kurtz, (4.) Brennan. Goals from foul—Robertson, (5.) Kurtz, (2.) Substitutions—For Barnard School: T. Bailey for Farrell, Campbell for Tighe. Referee—William T. Cooke, De Witt Clinton H. S. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Bill Donovan to Lead Skeeters.

Bill Donovan, former manager of the Yankees, has been signed to manage the Jersey City Club of the International League next season.

Damico Leads in Scoring.

St. John's College of Brooklyn prep basket ball team defeated the Fordham University prep quintet last night on the Brooklyn college's court by a score of 29 to 16. Damico, the St. John's forward, made the victory possible for his team. He caged eight field goals and eleven from foul, for a total of 27 points. The St. John's five led throughout, ending the first half in the van by 16 to 7.

SELLERS LOSES FAST RACE.

Barnes of Boys' Club Beats Champion in 1,000-Yard Run.

By a margin of about three yards, J. J. Barnes of the Boys' Club defeated Jack R. Sellers, New York A. C., junior national 1,000-yard champion, last night in the 1,000-yard handicap run at the 71st Regiment Armory. Barnes had a handicap of 55 yards, and covered the distance in 2:22. Sellers, starting from scratch, made his bid for the first place too late, and this bit of bad judgment cost him the leading prize. J. P. Knox of the Morningside A. C., who had 87 yards start on Sellers, finished third.

Pat McDonald of the New York A. C., former shotputting champion, failed to retrieve the handicaps he allotted in the twelve-pound shotput. This event was won by Jack Lichtman of the Clark House A. A., who had a handicap of 6 feet and returned the winning performance of 52 feet 6½ inches. McDonald failed to place.

The program was given over mostly to competitions of the 71st Regiment, N. G. These events furnished plenty of interesting sport for the service men and the crowd of about 5,000 which jammed the armory.

MANUAL OUTPLAYS ERASMUS ON ICE

Commercial Also Defeats Boys' H. S. Sextet in P. S. A. L. Hockey Tournament.

Manual Training High School's hockey sextet defeated the Erasmus Hall H. S. skaters by 4 goals to 2, and Commercial H. S. vanquished Boys' H. S., 3 to 0, in the two games decided yesterday at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, in the Public Schools Athletic League hockey tournament.

Manual Training's success places the team in front in the tournament standing, with two victories and no defeats. The victory came after a rough game, in which penalties were handed more freely than in any other game of the tournament to date. Bob Hall, Erasmus Hall's star cover point, was the chief offender. He was ruled off twice, once for tripping and again for slashing. For each offense his period of retribution was two minutes, and in that time the Manual Training boys lost no chances to score goals.

The Manual Training sextet ended the first period in the lead by 2 to 1, Callahan and Berry counting for the victors, while Rollins scored for Erasmus Hall. In the second period Sparks and Jahn scored goals, giving Manual Training a commanding lead. Hall shot one goal for Erasmus in this period.

Commercial's victory over Boys' came after the teams had battled through the first period and part of the second without either side scoring. The Boys' defense weakened in the final few minutes of play, and three Commercial goals were scored in quick succession. Feinler got two of them and Fleig the other.

The lineups:

Manual T. (4.)	Position.	Erasmus H. (2.)
Tredwell	G.	Huntington
Berry	P.	Hartwell
Titus	C. P.	Hall
Callahan	C.	Cress
Sparks	L. W.	Rollins
Jahn	R. W.	Wyckoff

Goals, first period—For Erasmus Hall: Rollins in 8:40. For Manual Training: Callahan in 10:00, Berry in 11:52. Second period—For Erasmus Hall: Hall in 7:10. For Manual Training: Jahn in 8:18, Sparks in 9:00. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Thomas Howard, Jr., United States Navy, and R. Farah, University of Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—C. Griffen, Swarthmore, and Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Penalties—Hall, 2 minutes for tripping; Hall, 2 minutes for slashing; Swarig, 2 minutes for tripping.

Commercial. (5.)	Position.	Boys'. (0.)
Thomas	G.	Rand
Peak	P.	Wahrung
Jewell	C. P.	Mallouf
Feinler	C.	Conroy
Horstmas	L. W.	Lopez
Fleig	R. W.	Zaller

Goals, second period—For Commercial: Feinler in 8:19, Feinler in 12:34, Fleig in 13:28. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Thomas Howard, Jr., United States Navy, and R. Farah, University of Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—C. Griffen, Swarthmore, and Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Barton Victor at Pool.

George Barton defeated Max Bache last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy in the national pocket billiard championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. The score was 100 to 60. Barton retained the lead throughout the game; never at any time was his success in doubt. High runs of 15 and 11 were made by winner and loser respectively.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

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Our shops specialize in shirts of a distinctive character — ordinarily they are excellent value and now we offer *extraordinary values.*

Silk and Madras SHIRTS

Actual $5.00 and $6.00 Values

$3.95

Other Shirt Values in Proportion.

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS
LAUNDRY SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

311 Broadway, 1407 Broadway, 71 Cortlandt St., 1484 Broadway, 150 Nassau St., Near 42d St., 32 Cheapside, 24 at 44th St., 7 Delancey St., 304 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN SHOPS
307 Fulton St., 431 Fulton St.
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Men's Banister Shoes
Tan Russia Calf, Black Calf and Patent Colt
Reduced to
$8.45
PARKER & DIEMER
1576 BROADWAY

Kennedy to Cortlandt
JANUARY SALE OF SHIRTS
Short Stiff Bosom Shirts, $1.50
Cuffs Attached
$1.50 Negligee Shirts, $1.15
Soft Cuffs
$2.50 Negligee Shirts with Stiff Cuffs, $1.75

HEAVY UNDERWEAR SPECIAL
$2 and $3 Odds and Ends, at $1.50

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

BOYS Help Your Skin With Cuticura
All druggists. Soap, 25. Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 6B, Boston.

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GERMANY

Assets of White Metal Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Manufacturers of Tin or Metal Collapsible Tubes and Caps.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, on the premises of the White Metal Manufacturing Company, Ltd., at 1006-1012 Clinton Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of January, 1919, all the assets of every kind and description belonging to White Metal Manufacturing Company, Ltd., as a going concern, including good will and real estate situated at 955-961 Hill Street, North Bergen, New Jersey, leasehold on the property situated at 1006-1012 Clinton Street, and adjoining premises, Hoboken, New Jersey, personal property, machinery, tin and other metal in the factory, equipment, auto trucks, inks, paints, and office furniture (excepting the corporation books, and further excepting cash on hand and in banks, accounts receivable, and securities, belonging to said White Metal Manufacturing Company, Ltd., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of Germany).

Full description of and information concerning the above property, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES, 110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue TO-DAY 34th Street

UNPARALLELED OVERCOAT SALE

Offering an Entirely New Purchase of

"Grampion" Overcoats

For Men and Young Men

$33.50

"Grampion" overcoats are tailored by one of New York's highest grade Fifth Avenue manufacturing tailors, and are conceded to be as fine as any overcoats produced

This offering is unparalleled inasmuch as the lot of overcoats is composed of none but the very finest garments

MODELS

The assortment embraces every desirable model:

Great Storm Ulsters
Town Ulsters
Ulsterettes
Chesterfields
Slip-ons
Single and Double Breasted Form-fitting Dress Overcoats

FABRICS

Finest Imported and Domestic Fabrics procurable.

LININGS

Full silk-lined
Full satin-lined
Quarter silk-lined
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NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

MEN'S CLOTHING DEP'T—5TH FLOOR

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

For To-day, Saturday, a Sale of

MEN'S FINE CLOTHES

Made by the Kirschbaum Shops

Suits that were $30 to $35
Overcoats were $30 to $40

at $25

IN the $25 group are double-breasted Ulsterettes, English Box Overcoats, Chesterfield Overcoats, silk lined; Sack Suits of worsteds, cheviots and serges. These garments, in many cases, are below to-day's wholesale quotations.

Suits that were $40 to $47.50
Overcoats were $42.50 to $55

at $35

IN the $35 group are our fine Ulsters of pure Australian wool fabrics, Duvyteens, Cheshires and Scotch mixtures—Chesterfield Overcoats, Sack Suits of unfinished worsteds, finished worsteds, serges and flannels.

SEND THEATRE TAX APPEAL TO WILSON

Ziegfeld Cables to President as Friend and Well-Wisher of Stage.

560,000 SIGN PETITIONS

Musical Managers Join in Asking Protest by 2,000,000 in Women's Clubs Against Double Tax.

A direct appeal to President Wilson was made yesterday by Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., as a part of the campaign of the theatrical managers to head off the 20 per cent. amusement tax. Mr. Ziegfeld's cablegram, sent to the President in Paris, read as follows:

The distressing gravity of the situation that now confronts American theatres inspires the sending of this cable to you as a genuine friend and well-wisher of the dramatic profession, with its best interests undoubtedly close at your heart. In every country in the strenuous times of war the theatre has been properly encouraged as a means of furnishing the amusement and recreation absolutely necessary to the heavily burdened masses.

The American theatres and all connected with them have contributed magnificently to the winning of the war. Not alone have they furnished innocent diversion, but they have raised vast sums for charitable purposes, and have aided largely in the successful exploitation of the Government's various Liberty loans. They have sacrificed their own interests, and willingly suffered, in the greater needs of their country. The placing of a 10 per cent. tax on all theatre tickets was a heavy exaction that only the most prosperous and successful theatrical organizations could withstand. It forced many out of business altogether, and brought non-employment to a great number of men and women in an honored profession whose hand has invariably been outstretched to aid others, and whose heroic services have never yet failed in fire, famine, flood, war, and other devastating horrors.

And now, with this gigantic burden laid upon the weak shoulders of the theatre, it is proposed by the Government authorities in Washington that this already severe tax of 10 per cent. should be increased to 20 per cent. Not only would such a drastic procedure be an absolute wrong and crying injustice to the theatre itself, but to the whole American people. If this appalling plan is carried into effect it would mean the death-blow to all American theatrical interests, for, with the added high cost of labor and material, bankruptcy and ruin face all concerned, manager, actor, and workman alike. Theatres and companies will be forced to close, and many thousands will be thrown out of employment. I earnestly appeal to you as friend to use your every endeavor to avert an overwhelming catastrophe.

Speeches and circulation of anti-tax petitions were continued last night at theatres in this city and throughout the country. It was estimated, from returns made yesterday to the Managers' Committee, that 560,000 persons had signed the petition on Thursday night. Of this number approximately 375,000 signatures were obtained in New York.

The National Musical Managers' Association met yesterday in the offices of Milton Aborn and voted to uphold the United Managers' Protective Association in their action. After the meeting about 300 telegrams were sent to concert managers and musical clubs, said to represent 2,000,000 members, all over the country, urging that immediate protests against the increased tax be lodged with the heads of the Congressional Conference Committee.

The Merchants' Association, the Broadway Association, and the Hotel Men's Association will hold meetings this afternoon, at which protests against the tax will be made to Washington. Lawrence McGuire of the Real Estate Board sent a telegram yesterday in which possible depreciation of theatrical property was urged as a reason why the tax should not be increased.

At a committee meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association in the Century Theatre the possible injuring of the theatre's effectiveness in the coming Fifth Liberty Loan drive was considered, and a long telegram was dispatched to Carter M. Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, earnestly pleading with him to do his utmost to "save the theatres," whose industry in previous loan drives had been publicly acknowledged by former Secretary McAdoo.

William H. Edwards, Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District, said yesterday that he had already received many protests against the proposed tax.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, came to New York from Washington last night to confer with Charles C. Shay, head of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, and Joseph N. Weber, President of the American Federation of Musicians, regarding the effect which the new tax would have upon labor. He was informed that 40,000 back stage workers and 800 music locals would be affected.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Little Journey," now at the Little Theatre, will move to the Vanderbilt a week from Monday. "The Gentile Wife" will close at the latter house tonight.

In the cast of "The Slumber Party," now in rehearsal, are Peggy O'Neil, Prince, Charles Ruggles, Zelda Sears, William Halligan, Dams Sykes, Bart Gardner, Fred Lenox, Mary Milburn, and Olga Minsker. The piece is a musical comedy.

Marie Dressler will soon return to the New York stage under the management of the Shuberts.

Francis Byrne will be in the cast of "The Net," soon to be seen here.

Frederic Santley, discharged from the Naval Air Service, has been engaged for the Cohan & Harris musical production, "The Royal Vagabond."

ZIONISTS START NEW DRIVE.

Will Try to Raise $3,000,000 for Palestine Restoration.

The Zionist Organization of America is forming a committee of one hundred, covering all the trades and industries in the city, for the $3,000,000 Palestine Restoration Fund campaign, to be launched tomorrow, and continue two weeks. Judge Julian W. Mack, President of the organization, will give a dinner tonight at the City Club, where captains will be appointed for the various industries and districts of the city.

The committee representing the trades, industries, and professions includes Sigmund Eisner, who has started the fund with a $50,000 contribution; Harry Fishel, Bernard Semel, S. C. Lampert, Judge Moses H. Grossman, E. M. Rosenthal, S. Liebowitz, Sol Strook, Walter E. Meyer and others.

Judge Mack, explaining the object of the fund, said last night that it was a "radical departure" from funds hitherto collected for Jewish purposes.

"The Palestine Restoration Fund," he said, "does not concern itself with immediate charitable relief. Its purpose is to build. Of the $3,000,000, $420,000 will be devoted to the Zionist Medical Unit for sanitary improvement, hospital service, dispensary aid, and public health work in Palestine.

"To education $460,000 is to be devoted. Palestine has an educational governing body which subsidizes all secular and all religious schools, provided that Hebrew is the medium of instruction and certain standards of sanitation and hygiene are maintained.

"For the Zionist Commission's further operations $300,000 will be needed. A Judiciary, an Agricultural Department, a Bureau of Commerce and Labor, a Department of Relief, a Board of Education, and a Health Department are contemplated.

"One million dollars will be invested in the Zionist financial institutions, the Jewish Colonial Trust and Anglo-Palestine Company. It is an excellent business institution which never forgets that it exists for the purpose of developing Palestine and aiding the Jews of the land. And they need much aid—not charitable, but business aid—short time loans, loans for co-operative societies, loans that mean reconstruction in every sense of the term.

"Then we shall need about a quarter of a million for special loans, to communities, merchants, and individuals. And in addition there is the vast administration in this country.

"The historic opportunity confronting the Jewish people imposes a clear and solemn obligation on every individual Jew. The world has given the Jewish people only this opportunity to restore their homeland. The restoration must be accomplished by the Jews themselves."

Concert at Art Museum Tonight.

At the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening the third of the big public promenade concerts, which are a gift of a friend of the Museum to the people, will begin at 8 P. M. To accommodate the guests and permit those who attend the concert to visit the collections comfortably these will be open continuously from 10 A. M. to 10:45 P. M. The Museum restaurant will be open until 8 o'clock to allow guests to take dinner. On the program there will be represented Elgar, Beethoven, Dvorak, Tschaikowsky, Moussorgsky, Shubert, Grieg, Handel, and Wagner music by a symphony orchestra, David Mannes conductor.

Chicago Opera's First Week's Bills.

The Chicago Opera Association announced here last night the operas for its opening week at the Lexington Theatre, to start Monday, Jan. 27, with Mary Garden in Fevrier's "Gismonda." Succeeding days add "Madame Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, "Romeo and Juliet," with Yvonne Gall and John O'Sullivan, and "Monna Vanna," with Garden. On Friday, Jan. 31, Campanini will produce Leroux's "Le Chemineau," followed by both "Thais" and "Tales of Hoffmann" next day.

Charles F. Hackett, Tenor, Arrives.

Charles F. Hackett, an American lyric tenor, who has been away two years in Italy and South America, arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro on the Swedish steamship Sagia to join the Metropolitan Opera Company. After finishing his contracts in Buenos Aires and Rio Janiero Mr. Hackett would have sailed for New York more than a month ago, but was attacked by Spanish influenza, which is epidemic in Brazil. He created the tenor rôle at the world's premier of Puccini's opera, "Rondine" at the Colon Theatre, Buenos Aires.

"Oberon" Sung in English.

"Oberon" in English was sung to a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening. Mr. Bodansky conducted his arrangement of the score, and Miss Ponselle, Mr. Martinelli, and others sang Weber's melodies. The opera is announced for Wednesday, Jan. 29, more than a week away, while on the preceding day, Jan. 28, there will be an extraordinary Tuesday matinée of "Madame Butterfly"—with Farrar and Lazaro.

Haag Candidate for Chamberlain.

Joseph Haag, Secretary of the Board of Estimate, announced yesterday that he was a candidate for the office of City Chamberlain, which is to be filled by the Mayor between now and Feb. 1, when the resignation of Alfred Johnson becomes effective. Mr. Haag has been an employe of the city since 1870, when he began as a messenger boy in the Comptroller's office. He has been Secretary of the Board of Estimate for ten years.

MUSIC NOTES.

Abraham Halfovitch will play and Esther Benson will sing in aid of the Guild for Jewish Blind tomorrow at the Educational Alliance.

W. Lyndon Wright will conduct the University Heights Choral Society's first concert next Tuesday in the New York University Hall.

GARFIELD RESCINDS SOFT COAL RULES

Fuel Administration Expects Decrease in Price to Follow New Order.

ELIMINATES ZONE SYSTEM

New Regulations End Control of Purchasing Agents' Commissions and Profit Margins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Fuel Administration officials expect a decrease in the price of bituminous coal and coke to result from an order today discontinuing maximum prices on these commodities and eliminating the zone system of their distribution. The order is effective Feb. 1, but does not affect anthracite.

The regulations rescinded by today's order include those governing purchasing agents' commissions and profit margins allowed wholesale and retail dealers. The Fuel Administration announced, however, that these were subject to reinstatement if price, wage, labor, production, or other conditions which may arise require it.

Reduction in the demand for bituminous coal as the result of the ending of hostilities and the mild weather this Winter made it impossible to maintain maximum prices, officials said.

The only restrictions on domestic consumption of fuel that remain are on anthracite and natural gas.

With the issuing of the order affecting bituminous coal and coke, the Fuel Administration began preparations for the stoppage of most of its activities. Orders went to district representatives to give notice to employes that the offices would cease functioning on Feb. 1.

SENTENCE 43 I. W. W.'S TO TERMS IN PRISON

One to Ten-Year Terms Imposed —Sentence on Three Held Up by Counsel.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 17.—Sentences of one to ten years' imprisonment were imposed today by District Judge F. H. Rudkin of Spokane on forty-three of the forty-five defendants convicted in the Industrial Workers of the World anti-war conspiracy case.

Sentence of Miss Theodora Pollok, Basile Saffores, and A. L. Fax, the only defendants represented by an attorney, was held up by their counsel, who said that a motion for a new trial would be offered.

The sentences came as a climax to a morning of oratory in which many of the forty-three defendants, who had maintained silence throughout the trial, made addresses to the court.

FRICKE OBJECTS TO JUDGE.

Man Accused of Treason Wanted Trial in Another Court.

Albert Paul Fricke, under indictment for treason, objected yesterday to trial before Federal Judge Mayer, before whom he was brought for pleading. In long affidavits by himself and his counsel, Thomas J. O'Neill, the complaint was made that Judge Mayer had shown himself prejudiced in favor of the Government, and that, therefore, another Judge should preside when the issue was tried.

After reviewing the proceedings and commenting on the unpleasant phase of duty devolving upon him to preside at a trial of a citizen for treason, Judge Mayer said that the duty must be performed if the orderly routine of court procedure was to be observed. The defendant, he said, had in no way prejudiced his case by his desire for another Judge to preside, and having conferred with Judges Learned and A. N. Hand, he declined to comply with the request to withdraw as the Presiding Judge.

Fricke, an agent for a German toy concern, was indicted for treason with Herman Wessells, alias Karl Radiger, described as an officer in the German Navy and a spy in this country for the German Government. Both are in the Tombs.

John Quine Gives His First Recital.

John Quine, a young baritone of the Society of American Singers, made a good impression at his first recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, singing an old air of Caccini and others arranged by Floridia, as well as new songs such as Treharne's "Mother, My Dear," which his audience would have encored. Kurt Schindler accompanied the singer, and William Hinshaw, President of the society, heard the closing group.

Sarah Sokolsky Fried reappeared as pianist and organist last evening in Aeolian Hall, as she has for several seasons. At the piano she began with the sonata Op. 111 of Beethoven, and later at the organ with Bach, a concert novel in manner rather than in material, though Mrs. Fried introduced a work by Richard Hammond among new composers.

AMES ART BRINGS $59,093.

Top Price of Closing Sale, $1,225, for a Royal Minton Porcelain.

At the closing sale of the art collection of the late Governor Oliver Ames of Massachusetts at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon the returns were $19,868, making a grand total for the collection, including the pictures, of $59,093. The highest price of the afternoon for an individual piece was $1,225, paid by Bernet, agent, for a Royal Minton porcelain Solon, pâte sur pâte vase, 25 inches high, body of rich olive green. The decorations were in white, the two principal groups on the body of the vase, "Cupid's Judgment" and "Cupids in Martial Array." It was signed "L. Solon," is said to have been the artist's masterpiece, and is from the Mary J. Morgan collection.

The famous Dennis cameo vase, also from the Mary J. Morgan collection, with designs of Venus and Cupids, with Pegasus for a terminal and winged horses' heads for handles, went to W. D. Breaker for $1,200. This was made at the Dennis works in England by George Woodall, the noted cutter, under the superintendence of Wilkes Webb, one of the greatest men in the glass industry. Two other vases from the Morgan collection, Royal Minton pâte sur pâte, signed by Solon, with designs of Minerva and Cupids, went to Mr. Breaker for $1,600.

A magnificent Sevres vase, with cover, went to R. A. Starbuck for $800. A large Indian carpet went to Henry M. Lloyd for $800, and a Kurdistan carpet to Noorian for $530, and an Iran carpet to Kent Costikyan for $475.

ROBBERS' AID TO PRISON.

Chauffeur Who Drove Highwaymen Gets 4 Years 9 Months.

Frank R. Gaffney, a chauffeur of 220 Crescent Street, Long Island City, who was convicted by a jury on a charge of implication in the robbery of a paymaster of the Westinghouse Electric Company on East Seventy-fourth Street, near Avenue A, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to from not less than four years and nine months to not more than nine years and nine months. Gaffney was the chauffeur of the automobile in which the three robbers made their escape. He denied any actual participation in the holdup and declared he had not known that his fares had committed a robbery. None of the thieves has been captured.

In passing sentence Judge Rosalsky said that chauffeurs often appeared too willing to lend their services to holdup men throughout the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & THURS. 2:20.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
WILLIAM GILLETTE | BARRIE'S BEST COMEDY | DEAR BRUTUS

If you liked "Peg" and "Bunty" and "Daddy Long Legs," you'll love
PATRICIA COLLINGE in TILLIE

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:15.
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. M. Bryant 322.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY.
"A PRINCE THERE WAS"
GEO. M. COHAN As the Prince

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
DADDIES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblauch.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 2 Last Mat. TODAY 2:15. TIMES
The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies
GLORIANNA
NEXT MON. NIGHT. Seats Now.
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in HENRI LAVEDAN'S COMEDIE FRANCAISE SENSATION
THE MARQUIS de PRIOLA

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
"ULLO, 'ERE'S The Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. COBURN

Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written.
THREE FACES EAST
Hundreds turned away at every performance.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8:15.
MATINEES TODAY and WED., 2:15.
THE REAL LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
THE KLAW & ERLANGER'S TIMELY GEM OF JOY AND MELODY
GIRL BEHIND THE GUN
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic
Two Entirely Different Shows.

LIGHTNIN Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today.
GAIETY, B'way & 46 St. Wednesday & Fri., 2:30.
AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT
3 Wise Fools Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY

CRITERION, B'way & 44 St. & Wed., 2:30
VANDERBILT Thurs. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY, 2:30.
EMILY STEVENS in GENTILE WIFE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
The Big Sensation of Psychic Mystery grips New York! Follow the Crowd to THE INVISIBLE FOE. "Thrills that bite to the marrow."—Dorothy Dix.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER!
"The best musical show New York has seen in many a day."—Telegram.

Standard Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25-75
B'way, 90 St. Next Week, Florence Nash in "Romance!"
GLOBE Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:30.
JULIA Sanderson | JOSEPH Cawthorn | IN "THE Canary"
Sam Hardy, Doyle & Dixon, and Maud Eburne.

THIS IS THE MAGNETIC POLE OF THIS PAGE

THERE are two north poles—the real, and the magnetic. The real pole is fixed, but the needle of the compass points to the magnetic pole.

This advertisement is not in the optical, actual mathematical center of this page. But when you have read the advertisements of all the plays—the biggest list of any city in the world—and have made your choice for tonight, and you begin to think about tickets, your mind calls in its secretary, your eye, and says:

"Find that McBride advertisement. See what the address is."

And your eye comes right to this space, as surely as a compass. We are not scientists, unless selling theatre tickets for more than forty years to satisfied customers makes us scientists. But we know that your eye is looking for those addresses. Here they are:

Bryant 1100 McBRIDE'S Bryant 1100

THEATRE TICKET OFFICES, INC.
1497 BROADWAY (TIMES SQUARE WEST)
HOTELS McALPIN 71 BROADWAY | THE WALLICK | THE WALDORF-ASTORIA 100 BROADWAY

Century Theatre, Wed. Jan. 22, at 8:30
New York's Tribute to
CAPTAIN CARPENTER, V. C.
OF H. M. S. VINDICTIVE
The Hero of Zeebrugge
Who Will Tell His Own Story of
THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE
The Greatest Naval Exploit of the War
BENEFIT DOVER PATROL FUND
Rear-Admiral Usher presiding
Tickets $5.00 to 50c at Box Office, agencies, or from the J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42nd St.

COL. W. A. BISHOP
The World's Greatest Ace
Official Record, 72 Hun Machines
First Lecture in America (Illus.)
"AIR FIGHTING IN FLANDERS FIELDS"
LEXINGTON THEATRE
51st Street & Lexington Ave.
Tomorrow Night at 8:30 o'clock
Benefit War Relief Fund of the Rubinstein Club. Seats 50c to $2.00. No War Tax. 100 per cent. of net receipts goes to beneficiary. Tickets at Theatre Box Office, or at office of Leo Kosdick, 437 Fifth Avenue.

Burton Holmes
CARNEGIE HALL
Sund. Eve. at 8:30
Mon. Mat. at 3
With the "YANKS" IN PARIS
POPULAR PRICES, 50c to $1.00

ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND
CENTURY THEATRE, FRIDAY, AT 1:30
PRICES 50c TO $3.50
BOX OFFICE OPENS MONDAY

PUNCH & JUDY 49th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30
STUART WALKER'S PORTMANTEAU SEASON
Mat. Today at 2:30
First Bill: "A Night in Avignon," "Sisters" and Lord Dunsany's "The Laughter of the Gods."

POULTRY SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NEXT WEEK

OPERA TICKETS Seats for Caruso Tenite
Metropolitan Ticket Offices, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Telephone Greeley 4100. 4101. 4102.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way
2 VIRGINIA STEPPERS, BEST 7 Seats
BETTY WHEELER, CONRAD Reserved
2 MAYO, 7 OTHER BIG ACTS. 25, 50, 75

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Matinee Today, 2:15 Evs. at 8:15
LEXINGTON THEATRE 51ST ST. & LEX. AVE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK TO SEE
ATTA BOY with CAPT. FRANK TINNEY
"Atta Boy is a wonderful show."—N. Y. Tribune. Prices 50c. to $2.00. No War Tax.
Matinee Today, 2:15.

Manhattan O. H. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15
Last 2 Weeks CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in GEO. M. COHAN'S Newest Comedy
Times THE VOICE OF McCONNELL
$2c to $1.50. A few front Orch. Seats at $1.50 Sat. Ev., Jan. 25, Marjorie Rambeau, Eyes of Youth

MOTION PICTURES.

LAST DAY!
OF THE SENSATIONAL PICTURE THAT ALL NEW YORK IS TALKING ABOUT.
"THE HEART of HUMANITY"
The Picture That Will Live Forever.
BROADWAY
THEATRE, B'WAY AT 41ST ST. 10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

RIVOLI B'way, 59th St. William FAVERSHAM in "The Silver King." Concerto Overture. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square Pauline FREDERICK in "Out of the Shadow" Scenic Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

81 W. 8. HART in His Latest "Branding B'way" ALL Greater VAUDEVILLE
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY & TO-M'W. 50c and 75c, including Tax.

BILLIE RHODES | PLAZA Madison Ave. at 59th St. | THE GIRL OF MY DREAMS

STRAND MADGE KENNEDY in "Day Dreams." First Comedy. Strand Orchestra.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
FRANK MAYO in "THE BLUFFER"

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MORT H. & J. J. SINGER.

WINTER GARDEN Evening 8. Matinee Today 2
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
Sunday Night Concert
A SENSATIONAL BILL OF STARS.

Century Grove—Roof of Century Theatre
NEW CENTURY
MIDNIGHT WHIRL
A SENSATIONAL REVUE

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30.
Matinee Today, Wed. & Thurs., 2:30.
ALICE BRADY
Personally in FOREVER AFTER

BOOTH 45th St., W. B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
A New Play by Samuel Shipman & Max Marcin.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON West 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15.
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

SELWYN THEATRE 42nd St., West of Broadway.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th Street, East B'way.
THE COMEDY HIT
Tea for 3
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST.
SOCIETY AMERICAN SINGERS
TWO COMIC OPERA SUCCESSES.
Today Matinee, 2:30 MIKADO
Tonight at 8:15 LAST TIME
Tomorrow Night FRA DIAVOLO
With Orville Harrold and Blanche Serera

NORA BAYES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 61.
Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. Evs. 8:15.
NORA BAYES | LADIES FIRST
IN HER JOYOUS PLAY
Nora Bayes Nifty Sunday Nights

WILLIAM COLLIER LONGACRE 48th St. W. of B'way.
in "NOTHING BUT LIES"
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.

PRINCESS Matinees Today and Wednesday
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Success, "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—N. Y. Herald.
Evenings at 8:20.
OH, MY DEAR!

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:15.
Musical Comedy Melting of Molly With Charles Purcell.
"Oodles of laughter."—Alan Dale.

44TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
LITTLE SIMPLICITY
Smartest Musical Show in Town.

PLYMOUTH West 45th Street. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION

LOEW'S 7th Av. 41 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1.
Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. Next Week, "An Ideal Husband."

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Direct Leader Cassity
THE CLIMAX With ELEANOR PAINTER

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY AND WISE
In Oliver Morosco's Latest Fun Hit,
CAPPY RICKS

ASTOR 45th Street & B'way. Evenings 8:15.
Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
"MOONBALL."
EAST IS WEST
A New Comedy with FAY BAINTER.

ASHTON HAMMERSTEIN'S B'way 53rd Street. Phone Circle 1626 Cent.
Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
"SUMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"

CENTRAL B'way & 47. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
Mme. Nev. Concert | Marie Dressler | Wm. A. Gaxton & Vic Moore
A Merry Musical Success by Sanderson & Crumit.
SOME TIME with Ed. Wynn
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.

SHUBERT West 44th St. Tel. Bryant 9465.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Seats Now.
74th TIME—MAT. TODAY
BETROTHAL
By Maeterlinck, author of "The Blue Bird."

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Richard Walton Tully's Version of Tolstoi's
THE UNKNOWN PURPLE
With RICHARD BENNETT

SPECIAL—PLYMOUTH THEATRE.
THIS MORNING, 10:30 A. M.
WALTER HAMPDEN-HAMLET
"Easily the unique event of the dramatic year."—Louis V. De Foe, World.

39TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
The Laugh Play
Keep It to Yourself
"So funny you are sure to remain with laughter."—Charles Darnton, Evening World.

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30 Sharp.
Matinees Today & Wed. at 2:30.
Recital Courtiers' Concerts
A LITTLE JOURNEY
With Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley.

BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
WHITESIDE
In LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
H. B. WARNER in Sleeping Partners with IRENE BORDONI

KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
A. E. Aaron Chrystal Herne Lee Baker Albert Bruning
"RIDDLE: WOMAN"

French Thea., 4th Ave. Colombier 59 W. 38. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sun., 2:15.
THE CHATTERTON WEEK.
Grand Opera Co. Ltd. Popular Prices.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15.
Mat. Today, 2:15.
MAYTIME PEGGY WOOD | WILLIAM WORRIS | Melvin Douglas
Next Week, "UNDER ORDERS"
SUNDAY CONCERT—2:30 TO 11:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LEXINGTON THEATRE
Lexington Ave. at 51st St. Phone 5000 Plaza
CHICAGO GRAND OPERA
CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION
Cleofonte Campanini, Gen. Director.
FIRST WEEK—MONDAY, JAN. 27.
Mary Garden, Orville Harrold, Lucien Muratore, Alfred Maguenat, Marcel Journet, Pavlov-Oukrinsky Ballet, Jeanne Gordon, Yvonne Gall, Tamaki Miura, Forrest Lamont, Jose Mojica, Giacomo Rimini, Queena Mario, Irene Pavloska, Charles Dalmores, Jose Terrazas, Cecil Arden, John O'Sullivan, Angelo Bada, Vittorio Trevisan, Myrna Sharlow, Constantino Nicolay, Mary Mellish, Edna Darch, Mme. Nielsen Vanni, Gardes, Audisio, O'Sullivan, Ballanti, Bad, Martin, Conductors: Roberto Moranzoni, Jose Pasternack, Giorgio Polacco, Richard Hageman, Gennaro Papi. Stage Directors: Wilfred Pelletier, Armando Agnini. Ballet Master: Theodore Kosloff. Chorus Master: Giuseppe Bamboschek. Scenic Director: Joseph Urban. Assistant Conductors: Giorgio Polacco, Richard Hageman, Gennaro Papi. Stage Managers

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Commenting on the reported intention of President WILSON to make a speaking tour of the country, in which he will set forth his arguments for his peace policies, The Rochester Post-Express says:

It is a repeated report from abroad that the President regards his cordial reception as indorsement by the people of France, Great Britain, and Italy of his peace position. If his judgment is accurate, then these peoples seem to enjoy an advantage over his own nation; they must completely understand what the President is standing for, and a great part of this nation does not clearly understand this.

"These peoples" enjoy no advantages over "his own nation." They "clearly understand" that he desires to make war impossible or difficult in the future, and to that desire they give their "indorsement." His own nation understands that as well as do the cheering people in Europe. His own nation would give the same kind of indorsement that he has received from others, if he were to appear here, as he did there, merely as the man who represents that desire.

But when the President makes his speaking tour of the United States, if he does make it, he will not appear, as he did there, simply as the embodiment of a desire. By the time he arrives here the aspiration which he embodies will have begun, at least, to take solid form. There will be details to talk about, whether the whole peace treaty has been concluded or not. From the basis of a universal desire labor toward its realization will have begun. There is no quarrel about the desire, but there will be immediate differences of opinion about the form of its realization as soon as the Peace Conference begins to shape it. The President's tour, without doubt, will be for the purpose of reconciling these differences and explaining and defending the form the great work takes. Specifically, we assume, he will undertake to convince the people first, and through them the Senate, not that permanent peace is a good thing but that the things done at Versailles will advance that end.

PUTTING TEETH IN IT.

The work of the Anti-Saloon League will neither cease nor lessen when the amendment goes into effect. That is one of the drawbacks of being a crusader—a drawback, that is, if you are a private individual supporting the crusade, an advantage if you make a living by crusading. On moral issues, where any compromise or concession is a covenant with death, you have to keep up the fight so long as the enemy survives anywhere. And your fight is both internal and external. When Islam had won Arabia it set forth to conquer Syria and Egypt, but meanwhile had to repress rebellions within Arabia itself. Bolshevism, having overrun Russia, goes out to overrun the world, but at the same time must put down counter-revolution at home. So the Anti-Saloon League will be kept busy in the struggle to enact prohibition abroad and enforce it here.

Its program offers small hope for those who clung to the conviction that, after all, prohibition would not really be prohibition for gentlemen of moderate tastes, nor for those who anticipated the evil day by laying in as much liquor as they could buy. The enforcement bill, which will doubtless go through Congress and the Legislatures as readily as did the amendment itself, provides that not only the manufacture, sale, and transportation but the possession of any liquor for beverage purposes shall be illegal. There is no minimum quantity permitted, at least in the statements made so far; it is going to be a crime to have any of the "vile stuff" at all. "An adequate search and seizure provision" will open the way for the invasion of suspected cellars by Federal and State officials, and a woeful prospect of blackmail by janitors and drivers of moving vans confronts the city dweller.

The battle with the hydra-headed and hydrophobic liquor serpent will not be moderated out of any consideration for art. Another clause of the Force bill inhibits "any advertisement or notice containing the picture of a brewery, distillery, bottle, keg, barrel or box, or other receptacle, represented as containing intoxicating liquors." The word "advertisement" implies a commercial character, but the phancy of our interpretations of the law before the indignation of moral militants is shown by the rejection of a similar implication in the Mann act; it is hardly to be doubted, in view of the prohibition tendency toward extreme measures, that before long this will be construed as justifying the destruction of any picture which displays a brewery, distillery, bottle, keg, barrel, box, or other receptacle. Now, this is quite a hardship to art. A certain small town on the Ohio River prides itself on a deserted and half-ruined brewery perched on a cliff, which on moonlit nights looks like a castle on the Rhine. Under the new law no artist could paint that moonlit scene in glorification of the beauties of Indiana, for his picture would have to contain a brewery—a ruined brewery, to be sure, but a brewery. And deputies of the Prohibition Commissioner would go through our museums, cutting up paintings in which appeared bottles containing liquor.

And what of literature? Newspapers and magazines containing liquor advertising have long been forbidden in certain dry States; but some of the best advertising of the forbidden joys of intemperance is in literary classics. Before long we may expect to see wholesale confiscation, and burning in the public square, of the writings of authors personally intemperate or given to mentioning rum without expression of disapproval. Those who possess the writings of Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS, OMAR KHAYYAM, or EDGAR ALLAN POE will do well to lock them up in the secret cabinet behind the chimney along with that last priceless bottle.

LYNCH LAW IN BERLIN.

Regrettable as is the manner of death, the work of private violence, not the law, that came to Dr. LIEBKNECHT and ROSA LUXEMBURG, it was to be expected, and does a summary, if irregular, justice to the fomenters of robbery, murder, and anarchy. The patience, the aversion to strong measures, perhaps the reluctance of the Majority Socialist Government to proceed against old associates, spared too long the Spartacan terrorists. A pitiful minority, they thrived for a time on the unwillingness of their adversaries to make the final test. Into a country permeated with the instinct of order they brought disturbance, started a revolution which lacked rebels, united against them substantially all other parties, most Germans.

These two leaders, the man violent but weak, the woman a termagant of the familiar revolutionary type, have perished miserably by the sword they drew. The defeat of the imitation Bolshevists, the victory everywhere where elections have been held of the parties of order, Conservatives, Centrists, Democrats, Majority Social Democrats, are of the best omen for a representative moderate National Assembly, for a responsible and stable Government. The Allies and the United States have hardly less interest than Germany itself in such an outcome.

GREEKS OF ASIA MINOR.

There never was a time from long before the writing of history when Asia Minor did not have a Greek population. The claims which the Greek Government published last week included territory long indisputably Greek. In the Sanjak of Smyrna alone there are 450,000 Greeks, more than double the number of Turks. In the vilayet of Brussa, Aivali, modern successor of an older colony, has nearly 50,000 inhabitants. Not merely on the coast, but scattered all about, artisans and peasants, and not merely fishermen and sailors and traders, as many believe, are Greeks. Along valleys through which flow rivers of old name, Meander and Hermus, in ancient cities, live these representatives of the secular Hellenism of Asia Minor.

Of the 2,500,000 or more Greeks in the Turkish Empire that was, these of that region of civilization and its memorials piled one above another, like the Troys of SCHLIEMANN'S Troy, make not the least appeal to the kindly interest of nations that have inherited their culture. Good old HERODOTUS is alone enough, if one could forget a multitude of other famous names, to make the Greek of Asia Minor a sympathetic figure. Dorian, Aeolian, Ionian most of all, come to the memory. The ingenuity, subtlety, liveliness that we like to ascribe to some favored communities of old Greeks live in no small measure in their far-away successors.

From the south, Greek civilization came to the southwestern shore of Asia Minor, thence spreading northward. Its memorials begin in the Neolithic Age. In the dim quaternary foretime, if the geologists guess right, the Aegean Sea was solid earth, binding together the later Balkan and Anatolian peninsulas. The Aegean islands and the salient coasts look back to some old catastrophe and landswallowing. Long valleys screened by mountains but open to the sea of abundant rainfall made the Anatolian coasts a sort of paradise, green and bright, while Summer burned the Anatolian plateau. For ages Hellenism was great in Asia Minor. Nations, or city States of the familiar Greek type, got rich selling to Europe the productions of the mighty hinterland and charging all the traffic would bear on the East-going freight.

The splendor of Ionian art and literature is imperishable. Byzantine succeeded the pagan sway till the Turk, himself retaining the ceremonials of the empire he destroyed, submerged the old civilization. Travelers and archaeologists tell us of old Greek settlements hidden among the mountains, speaking still with considerable purity the ancient, unliterary dialects of Greek Asia Minor. A curious Greek community, if its inhabitants have escaped the mercies of the Turks, is that of the so-called Mezzo-Mezzos, of Jevizlik, Mohammedans in public, Orthodox Greek in private, who took an imprudent advantage of the Turkish millennium of 1908 openly to profess their real faith. In the interior again are or were Greek communities that have lost their Greek and talk Turkish, and Greeks of no Mediterranean look, descendants of ancient races conquered by the Greek States or Byzantium. May the new Hellenism flourish like the old!

A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

The term of Mr. WILLIAM GORHAM RICE as a State Civil Service Commissioner ends on Feb. 1. Nearly four years ago THE TIMES, knowing him as GROVER CLEVELAND'S assistant secretary, as Mr. ROOSEVELT'S successor in the United States Civil Service Commission, as a man who had given long thought and faithful service to the betterment of municipal, State, and national administration, testified to his fitness for his present post. His record in it for nearly four years much more than justifies that opinion and is his more than sufficient recommendation for reappointment.

Mr. SMITH, asked by the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association last Fall if he did not "agree that when a Commissioner is to be appointed, the State's business requires that he should be not only sympathetic with the law but technically prepared to administer it wisely," replied, "I do."

Commissioner RICE is undeniably and eminently such a Civil Service Commissioner. Governor SMITH, a rare find among politicians, seems resolved to keep the promises he made in his canvass.

MR. LA FOLLETTE.

Senator LA FOLLETTE'S St. Paul speech of Sept. 20, 1917, contained passages which Americans worthy of the name cannot read without much of the indignation and anger that boiled up in Senator WILLIAMS in the Senate Thursday. After a long-drawn, half-hearted investigation the Senate, always too lenient of its errant members, gives a sort of Scotch verdict, to the effect that the speech "does not justify any action by the Senate." Only one Republican, the soon-to-leave SMITH of Michigan, voted against the Republican brother from Wisconsin. Republican harmony and votes will be sorely needed in the next Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE has little eccentricities of temperament that apologize for him to a certain extent; and it may be that, like CHARLES SUMNER, he is sometimes surprised by the effect of his own language. His entire misconception of public opinion in his opposition to the war may teach him to be more careful in future. He made enormous errors, to put it mildly. No resolution of the Senate, nothing but a steady patriotic conduct can restore him to public confidence. Doubtless he never meant to be disloyal; but a genius for singularity and enlargement of the bump of self-confidence have led him astray. He is eager to remake the social, economic, and political world. Can't he remake himself a little?

SHOULD BE CARRYING FOOD.

Many ships for the transportation of food are needed, in addition to those now in service, by the use of which we are exporting the 17,500,000 tons promised to England, France, and Italy, and also the quantities specified in agreements with the northern neutrals. Mr. HOOVER shows that the liberated lands must have 1,400,000 tons. His survey does not include Germany or the greater part of Austria. It is estimated that about 2,250,000 tons of German ships are now lying in the nation's ports. These, he says, are to be used in bringing food. But they must make long voyages to reach sources of supply near which at least 122 other German ships have been lying idle for more than four years.

Nothing is said about the thirty-eight in Argentine ports and the eighty-four in those of Chile. These vessels should be at work. They are conveniently placed for the food trade. Argentina sells meat and now has a wheat surplus of 163,000,000 bushels. The ships in Chilean waters could quickly cross the South Pacific to Australia and take cargoes there from 190,000,000 bushels of wheat that wait for transportation. And in Spain's harbors there are ninety German or Austrian ships. These should be in service. Spain will ask for nearly all of them to replace eighty-eight of her own vessels which German U-boats or mines destroyed, but her claim should not keep them idle. An agreement providing for the use of them could easily be made. The losses of Chile and Argentina have been comparatively small. Settlement of their claims would leave more than a hundred of the German ships now anchored in their waters absolutely free.

All of the 312 interned vessels held by the three countries ought to be at work now on the seas, at a time when the destruction of 4,000 ocean carriers by German torpedoes and mines makes it difficult to save millions from starvation.

RUSSIA IN POLAND.

Certain obstacles to self-determination have appeared in Poland, Lithuania, and adjacent territories. It cannot be said that they were not foreseen, but neither the Poles, the Lithuanians, nor the Allies seem to have taken precautions. A few days ago Poles and Lithuanians were disputing over the possession of Wilna, or Vilnius, to give it both names and preserve impartiality; but now Wilna is in the hands of an army of Russian Bolsheviki who are advancing toward Warsaw. Poles and Ukrainians are still fighting over Lemberg, and further east the tertius gaudens is getting ready to Bolshevize Galicia when Poles and Ukrainians have killed each other off.

Mr. PADEREWSKI, despite the pertinacity of would-be assassins, is still able to get about, and is trying to get General PILSUDSKI to reorganize the Polish Government and take in all parties. PILSUDSKI appears to be still holding out for a Government by his own supporters alone; and the ill-judged attempt of Prince SAPIEHA to bring about a reorganization by force does not seem to have promoted harmony. PILSUDSKI is an able man and has done great service to Poland; he was on the spot when the new Polish Government was set up, he took charge of it, and he has kept it going. Great differences separate his party and the National Democrats, whom Mr. PADEREWSKI represents at Warsaw; but on the fundamental question of protecting the liberty of Poland against the new Russian conquest there is no difference. Mr. PADEREWSKI bears credentials from the four million Poles in the United States; his personality and his efforts have done great service to the Polish cause; and his colleagues of the National Committee, notably Mr. DMOWSKI, have served their country well at the allied capitals. Just now Poland could use a Government of national defense which included PILSUDSKI and PADEREWSKI and any other statesman whose first interest is in sealing that his country keeps the liberty she has so lately won.

As for the allied Governments, they have given no sign of any particular interest in Poland. It might be thought that France and England and Italy and the United States could see some profit to themselves as well as to Poland in doing something to head off the reconquest by the Bolsheviki, but if any action is to be taken it will have to be taken soon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Clearly the Crime of a Maniac.

Fortunately for the preservation of a belief in the existence of a limit to the criminality of which human beings are capable, when confronted by an atrocity such as the murder of MARIE RUDELL, one can, and from the circumstances of the deed must, recognise that it was committed by something less than and different from a man. For reason—the ability to think and act in a way not too far removed from normality—is required to bring its possessor within the category of the human race and to impose upon that race responsibility for what has been done.

Only madness explains such an act as this. It lacks all the motives that prompt human action; and not only that, it was the result of impulses of a kind exactly opposite to those characteristic of the human species in all its grades. Miss RUDELL, as she was hurrying home, was not less safe than she would have been after arriving there from anybody except a lunatic. Her youth, her appearance, and her character made an appeal for protection, for kindness, that would have met scrupulous response in any part of the city. Her fate, therefore, points directly to the perpetrator of the murder, and he will be found if the police promptly and intelligently use the evidence at their disposal for the identification of the murderer.

His Theft Entirely Irrelevant.

Somewhere, not necessarily, but probably, near the spot where Miss RUDELL'S body was found there is a man who is known to many as different from other men, and different in ways and to a degree that have made all who know him think of him the moment they heard of the girl's death. It is for such a man that the police should seek.

They can safely ignore as irrelevant the fact that she was robbed of the few dollars in her purse. That was merely incidental. It discloses not motive, but the gleam of shrewdness of which most maniacs are capable. Far more significant is the absence of the girl's left glove, and it is made so by the circumstance that there was the like disappearance of a left glove when another woman was similarly killed a few days ago and not far away.

Therein is more than a hint of an obsession—of what the psychiatrists call a compulsive neurosis. Such a neurosis cannot be hidden, and its compulsion is not and can not be resisted by its victim. It makes him in a sense irresponsible, but not in any such sense as to abolish, or even to weaken, society's right to defend itself against him. To the law he will probably seem able to discriminate between right and wrong—to be atrociously vicious. That will justify putting him to death when caught and convicted. But from any point of view his life is forfeit.

Mad dogs are killed, not because they are wicked, but because they are intolerably dangerous and can be made safe in no other way.

Enthusiasm Easily Explained.

It can hardly be called surprising that when the people who gather in theatres are asked whether they are for or against increasing the tax on theatre tickets they respond with unanimity and vehemence that they do not want it done. Not while human nature remains what it is could any other answer be obtained to any like request in regard to that or any other tax.

Somebody has said that to be wise when in love and popular when laying a tax were both in the domain of the impossible. However it may be as regards the first point, there is no doubt of the second's soundness. All taxes are paid with reluctance, in part, probably, because the return for them is impersonal and for the most part immaterial, and in part on account of something between a suspicion and a conviction that the return is inadequate—that tax money is for those who spend it such "easy" money that they waste a lot of it. The theatre managers would have evoked an even more enthusiastic reply if they had asked the people in front of them if they didn't want the ticket tax abolished altogether. Of course they do. But what of it? Such questions and answers have nothing to do with the problem under consideration—that of raising money with which to meet the country's expenses and to pay its debts. A tax on theatre tickets would be popular, if any tax could be, because no other tax could be so easily avoided and of none other can it be said with as close an approach to truth that only they pay who choose to do so.

Whether this particular tax should be increased or not does not depend on the feeling toward such action of either managers or public, but on whether or not an increase of the tax will increase or diminish the amount that thus can be raised. As to that nobody seems to have any very definite information.

Statehood Has Its Own Dangers.

In the new German federation proposed by the Ebert Government, almost as noticeable as the partition of Prussia and the disappearance of that sinister and detested name is the making of Berlin, with its suburbs, into a separate State, with the same rights of self-control as are to be exercised by the other German States geographically much larger.

Whether or not Berlin is to be the capital of the new federation seems to be as yet undetermined, but if the Germans, in their new love for America, follow the American plan they will establish somewhere else, as far from Berlin as they conveniently can, an analogue of our District of Columbia to be the seat and centre of political power.

But Berlin as a State will be, in that respect at least, an object of envy for New York City, so long and so cruelly the victim of rural control. Still, every now and then, not unimportant fractions of this city's population have been grateful for the protection from other fractions of it that "Albany" could and did give them. So the Berliners should think twice, and perhaps three times, before they consent to have themselves put in a magnificent but somewhat dangerous isolation. The Bolsheviki—"Black Things," indeed!—may get them if they don't watch out.

The High Theatre Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal that theatre managers are about to make to the President of the United States with respect to the imposition of a 20 per cent. tax on theatre tickets should emanate from playgoers, who will pay the tax. If playgoers do not pay this tax, the ultimate sufferers will be the managers of theatres; but those who go to theatres will pay the tax. This development of taxation is foolish and wrong. It is a poor return for the work done in many patriotic activities, notably the Liberty Loan campaigns, in which managers of theatres endeavored to outdo one another in patriotic service. We have willingly paid all along the tax on tickets, but this 20 per cent., which means 60 cents on many a theatre ticket, is rather too much for even the best American citizens. The orchestra ticket, for instance, is $2.50; the law allows the theatre agent a charge of 50 cents, and the tax is levied on $3, making the admission $3.60. I protest against this and propose that playgoers support the petition of the managers. The theatres have done a great deal to lighten our worries in war time. If this surtax is insisted on, there will be another nail in the coffin in which all gayety is to be buried. PLAYGOER.

New York, Jan. 16, 1919.

Sinn Fein and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have heard, and shall hear again, appeals of the Sinn Fein to the Peace Conference, and especially to Americans. There is just one question for Americans to put to the Sinn Fein. It is a very simple one: "What did you do during the great war?"

PERCY DEARMER.

Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., Jan. 16, 1919.

The Original Whitlock Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to go on record as offering a prediction that the Democratic Party will nominate Brand Whitlock as the next candidate for President. W. L. K.

Indiana, Penn., Jan. 14, 1919.

EBERT TO THE GERMANS BACK FROM WAR.

"You can return with heads erect!"

So Ebert, to the German hosts,
Well beaten! Aye! your banners flecked
With gulliless blood, with swarming ghosts
Wailing about your ears, your name
Foul in all nostrils, greedy Night's
Deep maw full-glutted with the shame
Of all you fed her with, new blights
Of your devising, torturing flesh,
Your own and alien, cross-bedecked—
You can return with heads erect!

Though Michael, with the flail of thunder, thrash
The deadly harvest of the hate you sowed,
And winnow with the hurricane, to find
The sharpest gibe, the perfect, bitterest curse,
He shall not garner worse
Than this, from one of your own kind:
"You can return with heads erect!"

Just God! the German intellect!
Until the Day when battle-mold
Shall flower with slain; until forgotten pits
In field and town no more withhold
Their words; until, to Him that sits
As Judge above, shall rise the German name:
None shall more venomously hiss
Upon that name than Ebert—German fame
Shall bear no darker smirch than this:
"You can return with heads erect!"

WILLIAM LAIRD.

LEAGUE OF ALLIES ENOUGH, SAYS HILL

Would Bar Germany from Partnership with Nations That Maintained the Law.

AGAINST A "SUPER-NATION"

Charles E. Hughes Attacks Growth of Bureaucracy at State Bar Association Meeting.

The New York State Bar Association began its forty-second annual meeting in the Meeting Room of the New York City Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, at which Charles E. Hughes, the retiring President, was the principal speaker. The annual address to the association was made at the evening session in the Grand Ballroom of the Astor by Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany. His topic was "Authority of International Law," and dealt largely with the League of Nations idea.

To be of value, he said, the league would have to be composed of treaty-keeping nations, which had proved their sense of honor in the past, and he opposed any scheme which would admit Germany to fellowship with the Allies.

"The authority of international law," said Dr. Hill, "rests on national character. We cannot change that by forming new partnerships, and particularly not by receiving into them a doubtful member, in the hope of rendering the defaulter and the embezzler an honest man by giving him an interest in a business for which we furnish most of the capital.

"I profoundly distrust the professions and the plausibilities of death-bed repentances, and also the improvements of society supposed to result from merely emotional impulses. If we are to build wisely, we shall build on the foundations of tested knowledge and experience. We shall put no trust in any 'scrap of paper,' no matter with what pious phraseology it may be inscribed, except in so far as we know that there are both strength and character behind it. We went into this war a free people. Let us come out of it a free people.

"Men talk glibly of world federation. What does it mean? It means, if it signifies anything, that this nation, with other nations, is to place itself under some kind of a central authority, with power to raise and expend taxes, to organize and command armies, to regulate the trade and commerce of the world, and upon occasion to declare war—powers which, under our national Constitution, the most far-seeing document of government ever written by the hand of man, are placed solely in the control of the responsible representatives of the people of the United States.

Our Free Institutions Adequate.

"Those powers will, I believe, never be transferred to a new nation, of which the United States would be only a parochial part, nor will they ever be subject to being overruled by the decisions of any association whatever, without the free consent of our own law-making bodies.

"We have, during the war, put to the test the strength of our free institutions, and we have found them adequate for war as well as for peace. They have been adequate, because we have never for a moment lost the conviction that we are a free people, and that we were acting in perfect freedom. Had the matter of our food been under the control of a supernational body, had our young men been ordered by an authority not American to leave their business and report for conscription to cross the sea and fight at the dictation and in the interests of a foreign people, had the occasion called for action that was in any degree doubtful to the American conscience, this people would not have made the sacrifices of life and treasure which they have gladly made with unreserved consecration of mind and body.

"There is a limit to national, as there is to personal, responsibility. Nationally, that limit is defined by the maintenance and vindication of law. I fear the imperial modality of great powers associated for any other purpose. No condominium has ever been freer from jealousies and friction. Even so trifling a partnership as the control of the Samoan Islands was a thorn in the side of three nations until it was dissolved. Every such condominium has ended either in quarrel or partition, or in both; and the net result is always merely deferred annexation. A partnership for equal economic opportunities among unequal nations offers the prospect of unexpected demands; which, if not granted, will lead to the accusation of bad faith.

"How, then, can we find a modus vivendi for sovereign States? How, indeed, if not in a united support of law, the recognition of their equal freedom, and their mutual obligations? That does not require a renunciation of rights; it affirms, guarantees, and protects them. That is its very purpose and its whole significance.

"Let there be, then, a union for the maintenance of the law. Such a union now happily exists. It consists of the nations that have had the force and the courage to enter the war, in order to bring the lawbreakers to justice, and of no others. I say of no others, because a nation is of value in providing a real sanction to the authority of law only when it is ready to defend the law. A neutral nation at best only renders a passive respect to the authority of the Law of Nations. In the cause of equity it is not an asset, it is only a liability."

The Treaty Making Power.

Taking up the making of treaties, Dr. Hill said:

"Indeed, the making of treaties very narrowly escaped remaining under the Constitution, what it had been under the Confederation, an act intrusted to the legislative branch alone. It was only toward the end of the sessions that the previous method was modified.

"'It was evident,' says Ferrand, in his 'Framing of the Constitution,' 'that the convention was growing tired. The committee had recommended that the power of appointment and the making of treaties be taken from the Senate and vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. With surprising unanimity and surprisingly little debate, he adds, these important changes were agreed to.

"By this division of the process of treaty-making, the Executive was, in effect, charged with the duty of recommending legislation which he might find desirable and practicable, but upon which a truly legislative seal was to be placed only with the advice and consent of a lawmaking body.

"Regarding the motives for this decision, Alexander Hamilton wrote, in The Federalist: 'However proper and safe it may be in governments where the executive magistrate is an hereditary monarch, to commit to him the entire power of making treaties, it would be utterly unsafe and improper to intrust that power to an elective magistrate of four years' duration. * * * The history of human conduct does not warrant that exalted opinion of human virtue which would make it wise in a nation to commit interests of so delicate and momentous a kind as those which concern its intercourse with the rest of the world to the sole disposal of a magistrate created and circumstanced as would be the President of the United States.'

"'To have intrusted the power of making treaties to the Senate alone,' he continues, 'would have been to relinquish the benefits of the constitutional agency of the President in the conduct of foreign negotiations. * * * Though it would be imprudent to confide to him solely so important a trust, yet it cannot be doubted that his participation would materially add to the safety of the society. It must indeed be clear to a demonstration that the joint possession of the power in question, by the President and Senate, would afford a greater prospect of security than the separate possession of it by either of them.'

"The judgement of American statesmen and the results of experience have confirmed the view expressed by Hamilton. It has been the custom of the Executive, in matters of large import, to avail himself of the advice and consent of the Senate, at all stages of negotiation; and, in fact, the need of negotiations on particular subjects has sometimes been first brought to the attention of the Executive by the legislative branch of the Government. Much of this exchange of views is not, however, a matter of record; for it has been in great part oral, and the nature of the questions under discussion often rendered these private conversations too delicate to be given publicity, when opinion on all sides was still merely in a state of formation by the competent participants."

Hughes Attacks Bureaucracy.

Mr. Hughes, in his address in the afternoon, attacked the tendency of the Government to lodge large general powers in the hands of bureaux, which was resulting, he said, in placing the rights of men at the mercy of petty tyrants, who were able to enforce their decrees, good or bad, by threatening legal proceedings and unfavorable publicity against any who questioned or resisted a bureaucratic policy.

"In increasing measure," he said, "we are ruled not by Congress or by the Executive, not by State Legislatures or by Governors, but by department officials, whose personal will, whose favor or disfavor, measures for practical purposes the rights of American citizens. This condition is aggravated by the constant and necessary practice of giving to administrative order the sanction of the penal law.

"Disobedience to the bureaucrat is a crime and the citizen prefers to obey rather than to chance the disgrace of an indictment. For him due process of law is largely an unreality, for reputation is too dear to enable him to risk the displeasure of a bureau chief or even of a subordinate who can enforce his will by the threat of a criminal charge.

"There is not the slightest doubt that administrative agencies will have to be multiplied in order to meet the needs of public work and to enforce public rights which cannot be maintained without adequate administrative supervision. And wherever an adequate remedy is found through administrative discretion in applying rules, there is also an open door to serious abuses. Recognizing this danger, what can we do to minimize it? Clearly we can be found short of a sound public opinion with respect to administrative standards. It should be treated as axiomatic in a free Government that necessity is the only justification for the creation of administrative agencies which are virtually law-givers in their respective spheres. Each new proposal should show cause to a people instinct with the love of liberty.

Tribunals Multiplying Rapidly.

"We are at the threshold of the development of administrative law, and I believe that we shall find it increasingly necessary to separate administrators who judge—those who investigate and decide—from those who execute or prosecute. We are multiplying rapidly what are in fact tribunals of adjudication affecting most important rights. Their action upon evidence within their sphere is unreviewable; their findings of fact are final. This means that for the most part the citizen has no appeal of any kind from the decisions of the bureaus. The only safeguard is to be found in every possible guarantee of a fair hearing before those who have no interest to depart from judicial standards.

"In addition, the regularly constituted courts of justice, while respecting their own proper sphere, and the necessity of the appropriate freedom for administrative agencies, should be keen to detect the stepping over the line of official authority. The most vicious wrong in democracy is the secret action of the betrayal of the people by their own agents, and the only protection from this evil, when the rights of persons and property are concerned, is to be found in courts of justice. We have, of course, a government of managers, the most impassioned, convincing, and artistically just that have come from France.

"The drawings and lithographs in the exhibition come from the collection of Albert E. Gallatin, who has written for the catalogue a preface full of personal enthusiasm and sound criticism.

A pupil of Henry Golden Dearth and strongly influenced by Mr. Dearth's later manner, Mary Prindeville, whose pictures are on view until Jan. 28 at the Klinck Galleries, is an artist to remember and watch with much confidence that her original talent will conquer acquired mannerisms. Even in those pictures containing most evidence that Mr. Dearth's passion for Oriental objects of art is shared by her she escapes somewhat from the mere scrupulous portraiture of Persian dishes and bibelots. Her flowers have been studied in the garden as well as in the painting room. And in her landscapes trees have character and little red houses are more than a patch of necessary color. Her pictures of "Esther," a negro woman of the palmtable type, show still more of the research into nature. The plastic impose form is carefully studied and shows those potentialities of motion and change without which no suggestion of life can be gained. There is much that is good in all the pictures, but the good qualities fail to unite in one satisfying impression. They are lying about waiting to be made into an organic whole. That will come later.

HARBOR WORKERS SUBMIT WAGE SCALE

Unions Also Present Chart Purporting to Show Great Increase in Towing Rates.

CLASH OVER HYLAN LETTER

Capt. Maher Declares Quotations from Him in Mayor's Communication Were Untrue.

Counsel for the marine unions, who tied up harbor traffic three days last week, submitted a proposed wage scale yesterday to the subcommittee of the National War Labor Board taking evidence in the controversy with the boat owners. The meeting at the City Hall was so marked by clashes of lawyers and witnesses that at the noon recess C. E. Michael, the Acting Chairman, warned both sides to forego unkind remarks.

The unions introduced a chart purporting to show that towing rates in this port had been increased from 200 to 400 per cent. since March, 1917, a few weeks before this country entered the war. Paul Bonynge, counsel for the Red Star Towing and Transportation Company, opposed the filing of the chart, because, he said, he doubted its accuracy. He was overruled and instructed to bring evidence to show that the figures were incorrect.

In the argument on the admission of the chart Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the Marine Affiliation, declared that it showed "a terrible case of profiteering against the Government" and that it was "unconscionable and unmoral for the boat owners" to come here to try to beat down the wages of the men.

One of the many clashes came with the introduction of Mayor Hylan's letter to Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the General Federated Union, in which the Mayor criticised James A. Maher, Vice President of the Marine Affiliation, for his alleged assertion during the strike that he did "not care how much suffering or inconvenience may be caused anybody" and that "the more hardship and inconvenience and the more hardship there is inflicted on the people the better will be our chance of winning."

Captain Maher, who was on the stand, declared that "many statements in that letter are not true." He added that he had no conference with the Mayor, who had received his information "second-hand" from the Corporation Counsel, who had twisted the facts to suit his purpose." The charge that he had opposed a humane course in the strike the witness declared to be "untrue."

Intimations of conspiracy on the part of the boat owners were made by counsel and witnesses for the union in referring to the rise in towing rates, and counsel for the Red Star Towing Company questioned Captain Maher upon the affairs of the Marine Affiliation and the various unions composing the affiliation. At first he declined to answer questions as to the income of the affiliation, but at the afternoon session withdrew his refusal and said the only income of the affiliation came in the form of dues.

In the cross-examination Mr. Bonynge elicited from Captain Maher that he was employed by the Hamburg-American Line as a tug Captain about 1904, but left the company soon after and was re-employed in October, 1914. The witness said he left the German company in January, 1917, three months before this country entered the war, and became a Captain for the Ocean Steamship Company, an American line. At the beginning of the war, he said, the boat owners engaged in long arguments upon the admission of New Jersey courts records purporting to show that Captain Maher on March 27, 1916, had pleaded non vult in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions to the charge of making false election reports in the primaries and that a fine of $500 had been imposed. Official copies of other court documents were offered to show that Captain Maher had been convicted of a similar offense in 1914, but the board ruled that "this and all similar evidence shall be excluded."

When Captain Maher presented the demand for the basic eight-hour day counsel for the boat owners asked him whether the unions had any plan for supplying the extra crews necessary if boats were to be operated continuously. Captain Maher said he knew of 400 or 500 pilots who had left the service because of wages and working conditions. Pressed for the names of these men, he said he would supply them if the eight-hour day should be adopted. The wage scale proposed by the unions in comparison to that now prevailing under the award made by the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board last July follows:

	Present Monthly Scale.	Proposed Monthly Wage.
Captains	$140-$190	$250.00
Pilot or mate required to navigate	140	200.00
Mate on transport tug	115	150.00
Mate on freight or passenger boat, (not required to navigate)	115	150.00
Ferry Quartermaster		125.00
Chief engineers	130-150	250.00
Assistant engineer	130-140	200.00
Oilers	80	125.00
Firemen; (1)	75	110.00
Firemen, (2)	70	110.00
First deckhand	80	125.00
Second deckhand	75	107.00
Cooks	75	125.00
Floatmen	75	125.00

Separate schedules giving the demands of the Lighter Captains' Union were filed. They follow:

	Present Daily Wage.	Proposed Daily Wage.
Captains, (covered barges)	$3.50	$5.00
Lighters, with 10-ton hoisting gear	3.75	5.00
Lighters, 10 tons and over	4.00	5.00

All the demands include the eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime, Sundays and holidays, even if the worker has taken another rest day in lieu of Sunday to suit the convenience of the owner. The hearing will be resumed in the Board of Estimate room in the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

PLEA FOR FREE LIGHTERAGE.

Shippers Protest to Railways Against Present Charges.

A meeting of persons interested in the restoration of free lighterage in the Port of New York, as it existed before the war, was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Freight for New York was formerly delivered with lighterage included in the freight charges. Since the United States became a belligerent the owners of lighters have charged 3 cents a hundred pounds for bringing freight from New Jersey, South Brooklyn, or Queens piers to lower Manhattan.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce,

SCHRIER PAINTING IS SOLD FOR $6,500

"Arabian Horsemen" Brings Top Price at J.W. Sterling Sale —A Ziem, "Venice," $2,500.

72 PICTURES FOR $25,420

Cazin's "Elsinore" Fetches $1,825 and Cot's "The Storm" and "Springtime" $775 Each.

Modern paintings, the collection of the late John W. Sterling, sold by order of his executors at the Hotel Plaza last evening, under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby, auctioneer, brought $25,420 for the seventy-two numbers.

A Schrier, "Arabian Horsemen," No. 65, of an agreeable size, 10 by 32 inches, brought the highest price of the evening, going to Clapp & Graham for $6,500. A Ziem, "Venice," No. 64, a fête day on the canal, the Doge's Palace and the Campanile seen in the distance, brought the second highest price, $2,500, going to Lorenz, agent. A Cazin, No. 44, "Elsinore," a limpid stream, a garden wall, a narrow road, poplars, went to the Holland Galleries for $1,825.

A couple of interesting pictures of the collection were Nos. 45 and 46, "The Storm" and "Springtime," by Pierre Auguste Cot. They are the original studies of the larger paintings, the first in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the second in the Brooklyn Museum. They are familiar pictures, much reproduced. That of the Metropolitan shows a dark-haired youth and a blond maiden, the latter robed in thin gauze, running from a storm, their arms raised, holding over their heads a piece of drapery as a protection. The Brooklyn picture shows the same youth and maiden in a swing. The originals are 23½ by 18 inches. They went last night to Herbert Day for $775 each. Following is a list of the pictures bringing the higher prices:

The Pictures and Prices.

12—The Bathers—Henner; A. Reimann.	$375
13—Ready and Waiting—Charles Meissonier; Lorenz, agent	200
14—The Sentinel—Vibert; S. S. Laird	400
15—Happy in His Own Music; Erskine Nicol; S. S. Laird	150
21—Le Repos—Paul Louis Grolleron; S. S. Laird	220
24—Evening Glow—Bruce Crane; A. Reimann	485
26—After the Bath, Jules Lefebvre; Lorenz, agent	525
27—Innocence—William Adolphe Bouguereau; Holland Galleries	320
33—The Ducal Ball—Charles Louis Mueller; Clapp & Graham	250
40—Ideal Head—Angelo Asti; Bernet, agent	310
43—Wants to Shine—John G. Brown; Bernet, agent	450
50—Brunette Jean—Gustave Jacquet; Seaman, agent	280
54—The Cardinal's Judgment—Giuseppe Castiglione; August Pintau	210
56—An Impatient Woman—Johann Hamza, (the Austrian Meissonier;) Henry Schultheis	260
58—A Game—Edward Portielje; F. A. Lawlor	360
57—Venice—Martin Rico; Bernet, agent	1,350
58—Milking Time—Julien Dupre; Henry Schultheis	190
59—Meditation—Alfred Stevens; Holland Galleries	675
61—Cows in a Stream—Louis Alma Japy; George H. Ainslie	200
62—Evening—Carl Adolphe Constant; Arts; A. Reimann	1,050
67—Off for the Hunt—Jean Richard Goubie; Holland Galleries	310
68—Courtship—Alfred G. Dwyer	775
69—Deep Among the Mountains in Norway—Adelsteen Normann; Seamon, agent	400
70—The Capture of a British Flag at Waterloo, (pastel)—Edouard Detaille; E. W. Band	1,000
71—The Fair Critic—Berci Kariovsky; W. W. Dowdle	600
73—A Ceremony of the Church—Wilhelm Ludwig Friedrich Reifstahl	135

Prices for the less important paintings ranged from $12.50 up.

BRONZE ELEPHANT, $825.

Ch'ien-lung Piece from Palace of Peking in Sale of Curtis Art.

There was a continuation of the sale of the art collection of the late Thomas B. H. Curtis, sold by the direction of H. Louise Curtis, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Japanese sword guards, lacquers, bronzes, &c., the returns for the day being $5,737. A Ch'ien-lung piece, from the Imperial Palace of Peking, a bronze elephant, the trappings in enamels, gold and silver, coral, turquoise, and other stones, with a large crystal ball, brought the highest price, going to J. R. Langford for $825.

A beautifully enameled incense burner from the Robert Hoe collection went to K. O'Shima for $130 a flawless rock crystal ball 3¼ inches in diameter, went to J. C. Noorian for $132; another, 3 inches in diameter, the mounting in dragon shape, went to F. R. Kaldenberg for $130; a pair of Japanese color prints, fishing scenes, by Utamaro, went to F. E. Chandler for $117; a print by Shuncho, group of girls and a man "In the Country," went to L. V. Lenox for $101; a K'ang-hsi tall porcelain vase, powdered blue, cylindrical body, went to Yamanaka for $95, and another of the same period, inverted pear shape, went to Roland Moore for $90.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

In Aid of Children of Frontier.

New York children are to appear in a benefit play which will be given on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, and the following afternoon, at the Punch and Judy Theatre, in aid of the the Children of the Frontier of 680 Fifth Avenue. The play is adapted from the French and is to be produced under the direction of the Misses Dorothy King and Edith Coit of Cambridge, Mass. Members of the French High Commission are to speak, also Frederic R. Coudert, who with A. F. Jaccaci started the organization in 1914.

Fine Books *and* Fine Bindings at Reduced Prices *through January at* DUTTON'S 681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th St.

The Putnam Bookstore 2 west 45 St. bet. 5th & Mad. Aves.

A visit to the store during the

January Clearance Sale

will be more than worth while. Thousands of good books in every branch of literature are being offered at surprisingly low prices, many at positive bargains.

LOVING CUP FOR C. R. MILLER

Fellow-Workers on The Times Remember Editor's 70th Birthday.

Charles R. Miller, editor in chief of THE TIMES, was 70 years old yesterday. Members of the editorial staff celebrated the event by surprising him with a silver loving cup.

At the regular editorial council, which assembles daily at 2 P. M., short addresses were made by Adolph S. Ochs, C. V. Van Anda, George McAneny, Louis Wiley, C. W. Thompson, Osmund Phillips, Edward Kingsbury, Elmer Davis, E. A. Bradford, and F. C. Mortimer. Mr. Miller's service on THE TIMES, extending over forty-five years, was highly praised.

THANKS FOR 100 NEEDIEST.

Charity Society Voices Appreciation of New York Times Campaign.

The Central Council of the Charity Organization Society at a meeting held recently heard a report on the results of the appeal of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the 100 neediest cases. The council adopted unanimously this preamble and resolution:

Whereas, For seven years THE NEW YORK TIMES has annually at the Christmas season presented to its readers an appeal for needy families under the care of the Charity Organization Society and has made this appeal so effectively that the money contributed for families cared for by this society in 1918 amounted to $25,298.65.

Resolved, That the Charity Organization Society records its appreciation of the service rendered by THE NEW YORK TIMES to the needy families whose necessities have been relieved and to generous minded persons in the City of New York and throughout the country to whom has been given an opportunity to give not only generously but wisely and effectively.

WEDS COUNT KORZYBSKI.

Mira Edgerly, American Artist, Marries Polish Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Count Alfred de Skarbek Korzybski, Polish soldier, and Mira Edgerly, American artist, were married this morning in the chambers of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mira Edgerly is a portrait painter on ivory. Among her sitters in this country and abroad have been the late Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Mrs. James A. Burden, the Duchess of Hamilton, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Willard Straight and Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb.

Count Korzybski is the present head of an ancient Polish family with huge estates just out of Warsaw. At the opening of the war he enlisted with the Russian Army and was sent immediately to the front. With him he took his favorite horse, a white Arabian. Shortly afterward, during a heavy barrage fire, the Count, in an effort to save the valued animal slipped over a steep incline, horse and rider plunging into a rocky ravine. After his recovery from the fall it was discovered that a return to active service would be impossible, and he was sent to Petrograd to serve on the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas.

In 1916 Count Korzybski was sent to Canada as an expert on ammunition and later to the United States as recruiting officer for the Polish Army. At present he is in Washington with a number of military inventions.

The Count and his wife expect to return to Poland within a few months to enlist in the reconstruction work in that country.

HEAR TUMULTY MAY RUN.

Rumored That President's Secretary May Stand for Jersey Governor.

The report has gained currency that Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, will soon announce his candidacy for Governor of New Jersey, but it has been impossible to have the report confirmed or to draw comment from Democratic politicians. The two candidates who are being considered are Senator Edwards and Congressman Thomas J. Scully of South Amboy, and it is the prevailing opinion that only in case the fight between them becomes close would Mr. Tumulty be considered as a compromise. Senator Edwards, when questioned regarding the candidacy of the President's secretary, would do no more than express high admiration for him, while ex-Governor James F. Fielder thought he would be a strong candidate in Hudson County and probably in Essex.

A committee will wait on ex-State Senator Everett Colby tomorrow to urge him to run for Governor on the Republican ticket. Major Colby, when he heard it yesterday, expressed willingness to accept the nomination if the reason for urging him was his attitude toward labor and other legislation.

PROTEST MILWAUKEE MAYOR

Officers Ask Him Not to Head Committee to Receive Troops.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—A committee of army officers today requested Mayor D. W. Hoan to withdraw from the Chairmanship of the committee which will have charge of a reception tomorrow night for returned soldiers, but the Mayor declined to resign.

The Mayor was told that the feeling that had arisen since he presided over a Socialist mass meeting Sunday night which indorsed the actions of Victor Berger and others, convicted of violating the Espionage act, would make it impossible for him to welcome American soldiers.

The committee of officers left the Mayor's office declaring that if the Mayor refused to withdraw there would be no violence, but "the Mayor would not speak."

EVOLVES NEW THEORIES.

Tesla Says Wireless Waves Pass Through the Earth, Not the Air.

The forthcoming issue of The Electrical Experimenter will contain an article by Nikola Tesla, inventor, in which he takes issue with the generally accepted theories of the moon's axial rotation, the pointed lightning rod, and the passage of wireless messages through the air.

Dr. Tesla says that "the moon does rotate, not on its own, but about an axis passing through the centre of the earth, the true and only one." He says that wireless messages pass directly through the earth itself, instead of following the earth's curvature through the air, between stations of any great distance apart. He believes that some day there will be a great station that will keep the earth charged with just enough electricity to make wireless sending very simple. Disagreeing with Franklin that the pointed lightning rod makes surrounding air attractive to heavenly bolts, Dr. Tesla says that he has invented a rod with rounded surfaces which repels lightning.

Colonel House Sitting Up.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Colonel E. M. House, who has been ill for several days, was so much improved that he sat up today. Last night he had a half-hour conference with President Wilson, who drove to the Colonel's apartment.

After this morning's session of the Supreme Council President Wilson called on him again.

It is believed that the Colonel's physicians as a precautionary measure, will forbid his attendance at the opening of the Peace Conference.

Army Takes Over Candy Factories.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Ten candy factories were transferred by the Y. M. C. A. to the American Expeditionary Forces today. Thirty others have been taken over by the Quartermaster Corps recently. The army will continue to manufacture jam, cookies, and candies at the forty factories.

CABINET ACTION IN SPANISH CRISIS

Government Issues a Decree Suspending Guarantees in Barcelona Province.

IN FEAR OF BOLSHEVISM

Premier Would Not Be Surprised at Anything Happening in the Disturbed Area.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Spanish Government has published a decree suspending constitutional guarantees in the province of Barcelona, according to a wireless dispatch from Madrid.

BARCELONA, Jan. 17.—Today's newspapers express the belief that the suspension of constitutional guarantees was due to the fear that the Syndicalist Bolshevist movement was likely to culminate in the strike of 300,000 men.

MADRID, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—Premier Romanones, after a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet today, told the newspaper correspondents that he would not be surprised at anything which would happen in Barcelona. The Cabinet, he said, had discussed the situation in Barcelona, which was quite abnormal.

Count Romanones informed the Cabinet that the trouble at Barcelona arose from the hostility of the Nationalists to the military and the latter's refusal to tolerate Nationalist disturbances. He said he had authorized the Captain General of Barcelona to take measures to prevent collisions, because such encounters would be prejudicial in the highest degree to a solution of the Catalonian problem. The Ministers accorded the Premier a vote of confidence.

Barcelona and the province of which it is the capital have been the centre of recent agitation in favor of autonomy for Catalonia. After disturbances in Barcelona and other parts of Catalonia early in December, the Spanish Government offered to submit the demands of Catalonia to a Parliamentary committee. A Madrid dispatch on Jan. 4 reported that a commission of political leaders of Spain had decided in favor o fautonomy for Catalonia, and it was expected that the matter would be brought before the Spanish Parliament when it resumed its sessions on Jan. 20.

CAPT. F. M. GIBSON DIES.

Indian Fighter Was Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner 17 Years.

Captain Francis Marion Gibson, U. S. A., retired, for seventeen years Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City, and at one time mentioned as a candidate for Mayor of New York City by the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, died last night at his home, 318 West Eighty-fourth Street, at the age of 71 years.

Captain Gibson was born in Philadelphia and was appointed by President Johnson in 1867 a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, and soon rose to be a Captain. He retired in 1891. Captain Gibson was first assigned to duty on the Western frontier. He became famous as an Indian scout, and he was with the Second Battalion of the Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of General Custer, when the latter was surrounded and killed. Then his supporting battalion was wiped out by the Indians. Captain Gibson was among the first to go to his rescue, but the reserves arrived too late.

Captain Gibson served as Deputy Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department from 1895 to 1912, beginning his service with the city with Colonel Waring, under the Strong administration.

When the United States entered the world war Captain Gibson offered his services to the Government and was assigned to recruiting duty in Brooklyn, where he served for more than a year.

Captain Gibson is survived by his wife, Mrs. Catherine Gibson, and daughter, Mrs. Catherine Gibson Lewis. The funeral will be held Sunday at St. Agnes' Episcopal Church, West Ninety-second Street, when a full choral service will be held. Burial will be at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington. The pallbearers will be Major Gen. Thomas Barry of the Department of the East, General William Nicholson, commander of Camp Upton, L. I.; General Edward Godfrey, General Charles F. Roe, Colonel N. S. Jarvis, Colonel Edward Brewer, Colonel Alexander Pipe, and an old companion, W. S. Sanshawe.

FLORENCE GUERNSEY DEAD.

Ex-Head of Federation of Women's Clubs Dies in a Coughing Fit.

Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the Eclectic Club and former President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, died yesterday morning in her apartment at 362 Riverside Drive. She had been ill of bronchitis for a week and died in a spell of coughing, which affected her heart. She was dead when her physician, Dr. Samuel Moore, of Eighty-first Street and Riverside Drive, reached her, having been summoned by her maid, Jennie Train, who had been with her for more than twenty years.

Miss Guernsey was the only daughter of the late Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who was a leading homeopathic physician of New York. For a number of years she had been prominent in club work. She was Chairman of the Board of Managers of the William H. Davis Free Industrial School for Crippled Children in the Lulu Thorley Lyons Home, at Claverack, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rogers of Larchmont, N. Y., who are her nearest relatives, made the arrangements for the funeral, which is to be held in the Church of the Transfiguration, at Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Capt. Buckingham Dies on Lapland.

Captain John R. Buckingham, secretary to the Chairman of the Consolidated Coal Company, 14 Wall Street, died yesterday on the Lapland while en route to New York from France, where he had been in active service.

Captain Buckingham was 40 years old and was graduated in law from the University of Maryland. He enlisted in the army when the United States entered the war and was assigned to the Ordnance Department in Washington, and four months ago was sent to France on the staff of General MacRoberts.

Chapin Taken to Sing Sing.

Charles E. Chapin, the former city editor of The Evening World, who was sentenced on Tuesday to an indeterminate term of twenty years to life on his plea of guilty to the murder of his wife, Nellie Beebe Chapin, was taken to Sing Sing Prison yesterday by Sheriff Knott. Should Chapin survive the minimum of his sentence and be released he would then be more than 50 years old, as his age was recorded as 30 years when he was arraigned before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Chapin's mental condition, which was the subject of an inquiry by a commission in lunacy, had improved during his recent days in the Tombs, but it was said that he would probably be placed in the Sing Sing Prison hospital for several days for a study of his condition, and to determine what work he is fitted to do.

Engaged to Lieut. C. E. Braine, Jr.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Miriam Maude Ellis, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Ellis of Ledbury, Herefordshire, England, to Lieutenant Clinton Elgin Braine, Jr., U. S. N., of the battleship Wyoming, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Braine of 49 West 44th Street. Lieutenant Braine was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1916, and has recently returned from the North Sea, where he say service with the British Grand Fleet. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Club of this city and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

THRONG AT SHELDON'S BIER

Many Prominent Men Mourn the Banker and Republican Leader.

The Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, was crowded yesterday morning with men of affairs—financial, political, professional, and industrial—for the funeral services of George R. Sheldon, banker and former Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, whose death occurred at Carbonville, Ill., Tuesday, as the result of injuries received while inspecting a coal mine at that place last week.

Among those present were two former Governors of New York, Benjamin B. Odell and Charles Evans Hughes, both of whom had been associated with Mr. Sheldon in his political as well as other activities. Others in attendance were George T. Wilson, Perry Belmont, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, R. A. C. Smith, G. B. Schley, W. M. K. Olcott, Thomas W. Lamont, and Frederick S. Von Stade. There were present ninety members of the Union League, of which Mr. Sheldon was a member and at one time President; forty delegates from the Brook Club, a dozen from the Republican Club, and smaller delegations from the Union, Harvard, Racquet, Metropolitan, and New York Yacht Clubs. There was also in attendance a group of pupils and tutors from St. Paul's School, of which Mr. Sheldon had been a trustee for many years.

The simple but impressive service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the parish, of which Mr. Sheldon had long been a member. The chancel was filled with flowers and the coffin was covered with American Beauty roses. Following the service the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery and placed in the family vault.

There were no honorary pallbearers. The funeral party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sheldon, brother and sister-in-law of Mr. Sheldon; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Murphy, the wives of the latter being Mr. Sheldon's two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Bernon Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Harrison, Mrs. A. T. Plummer, and Franklin A. Plummer.

William Dean.

William Dean, one of the oldest residents of Yonkers and the oldest member of the legal profession in that city, died in his eighty-fifth year yesterday at his home, 17 Andrews Place. He was a graduate of Columbia University in the class of 1855 and went to Yonkers in 1859 as a law associate of the late Judge William Warburton Scrugham. He made a specialty of real estate law, and for many years was legal counsellor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He retired from several years ago and devoted the latter part of his life to scientific and literary pursuits.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD GLINNEN, who was a Coroner of Brooklyn from 1910 to 1914, and active in Democratic affairs in that borough, died yesterday at his home, 64 Herbert Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 58 years. Mr. Glinnen served as Deputy Charities Commissioner of Brooklyn during the administration of Mayor Van Wyck. He was in the undertaking business as a member of John Glinnen's Sons.

Mrs. MARY R. COMSTOCK, a resident of the Hill section of Brooklyn for more than seventy years, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Baptist Home for the Aged, died of pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 384 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year. She was the wife of James C. Comstock.

WILLIAM A. DOWNING, Civil War veteran and a member of Tefft O'Dell Post, No. 448, G. A. R., and of the Union Veteran Legion, No. 70, died at his home, 319 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

WILLIAM FREDERICK FORD, a thirty-second degree Mason for many years, Secretary of Stuyvesant Lodge, No. 748, F. and A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 187 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He was a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association.

JAMES M. HERRING, 69 years old, a retired carpenter and builder of Brooklyn, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., on Thursday.

Mrs. JANE G. STEWART, widow of George S. Stewart, who was a former Justice of the Peace of Mountain Dale, N. Y., died on Thursday at the home of her son, Charles B. Campbell, 1,100 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

Mrs. ANN MANAL, widow of Charles Manal, who was one of the first shoe merchants of Brooklyn, and a resident of that borough for seventy years, died in her ninety-second year on Wednesday at her home, 2,769 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE H. WEBSTER, 73 years old, retired, died at his home, 178 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was formerly in the transportation business in New York Harbor.

PETER BURNS, for more than twenty years in the employ of the city, died on Thursday at his home, 56 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. He was connected with the Surrogate's Office in Kings County and prior to that was an armorer at the old 23d Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

The Rev. PAULINUS DORAN, C. P., is dead at Corpus Christi, Texas, where he was pastor of the Cathedral. He was 38 years old.

Miss JENNIE TAYLOR, who was active in starting the New York Home for Friendless Boys, died Thursday at her home, 423 East Eighty-second Street.

ALBERT GREENBERGER, President of Bernhard Ulmann Company, Inc., 107-113 Grand Street, died Thursday at his home, 320 West Eighty-seventh Street.

CHARLES L. MILLER, 65 years old, for 23 years a clerk in the Record Room of the Hall of Records, dropped dead of heart disease while at his work yesterday afternoon. He lived at 63 West 109th Street.

Dr. CHARLES D. KELLEY, for twenty-three years a practicing physician of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease at his home in that place Thursday night. He was 50 years old.

WALTER DOUGLASS, for thirty years engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers in this city, died Thursday at his home, 525 West 152d Street. He was 69 years old.

Sergeant JOHN F. BAUER of Company A, 107th Regiment, United States Infantry, who died on Oct. 25 of wounds received on the battlefield in France, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bauer, 60 Beech Street, Rutherford, N. J., and before he entered the service he was with the credit department of Rusch & Co., 387 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Judge PETER A. LAUBIE, 89 years old, for thirty-six years on the Ohio Appeals bench, died yesterday in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. LUELLA E. BURDSALL, wife of Elwood Burdsall and formerly President of the Portchester (N. Y.) Woman's Club, died last night at her home in that place, at the age of 51 years.

SAMUEL BAUMANN, for the last twelve years a clerk in the Post Office at Station P, the Custom House, died Thursday night of influenza at Liberty, N. Y., in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was a son of Robert G. Baumann, 2,253 Valentine Avenue.

Colonel JAMES H. SNYDER, a veteran of the civil war, former Commander of the State Department, G. A. R., and for years Republican County Committeeman, died yesterday at his home at Troy, N. Y.

GEORGE OTTO VERGES, a member of the Porto Rican Legislature, died in Brookline, Mass., yesterday of pneumonia. He was largely interested in sugar plantations in Porto Rico and was elected to the Legislature from his native town of Arroyo.

Born.

MURPHY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Murphy of 284 East Tremont Av., Bronx, at the Women's Hospital, on Jan. 17, a daughter.

Died.

ARAPS.—Leon, aged 39, beloved husband of Janina Araps, (nee Abrahms,) suddenly. Papers please copy.

BASSI.—Rev. Francis Bassi, brother of Rev. Victor Bassi, Jan. 16, 1919, at Hawthorne, N. Y., 39 years of age, ordained priest for the Diocese of Dallas, Texas. Funeral will take place at St. Lucy's Church, East 104th St., Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Dallas papers please copy.

BAUMANN.—On Jan. 18, Samuel, of Liberty, N. Y., beloved son of Robert G. and the late Nancy Baumann, (nee Buckmann.) Funeral 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, from 10 East 224 St. Burial in Union Fields Cemetery. Congregation Rodeph Sholom.

BEECLER.—Elsie, wife of Walter Beckler, at residence, 2,380 Webster Av., Bronx. Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., John Graham's chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av. Brooklyn papers please copy.

BENNETT.—On Friday, Jan. 17, 1919, at her residence, 92 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jane Maine Bennett, widow of Webb Bennett, in her 87th year. Funeral private.

BERGER.—Bernt, suddenly, Jan. 16, aged 51. Funeral at his late residence, 244 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 3 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

BERGER.—Jan. 16, I. Berger, beloved husband of Dora Berger, father of Jack Morris, and Mary Scherer. Funeral from late residence, 856 Dawson St., Bronx, Sunday, Jan. 19, 10 A. M.

BOORAEM.—Reife Roosevelt, son of Antoinette Van Vorst and the late Hunt Tofer Booraem, at Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., on Jan. 16, 1919. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Hoboken, Lackawanna Railroad, at 9:15 A. M. Newark papers please copy.

BREEN.—Jan. 16, Ruth Reid Breen, beloved wife of Eugene Lowry Breen, daughter of James and Sarah Reid, and granddaughter of the late Michael Reid, at her residence, 828 Riverside Drive. Funeral Monday, Jan. 20, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, Lexington Av. and 66th St., at 11 o'clock.

BURDSALL.—At Fort Chester, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1919, Luella Morris, wife of Ellwood Burdsall, in the 53d year of her age. Services at the residence, on King St., second day, Monday, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COHEN.—Philip, beloved husband of Helen Gilbert, son of Sarah Cohen, brother of Abner, Florence, and Rosabelle Cohen, on Jan. 17, 1919. Funeral services on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M., at the parlors of Frank E. Campbell's, 238 Lenox Av. Omit flowers.

CONNET.—John L., at Flemington, N. J., on Jan. 16, in the 71st year of his life. Funeral services at the Flemington Presbyterian Church, Monday, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock.

CROWLEY.—Grace, daughter of James and Ellen, Jan. 17, 1919, at her residence, 1,001 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J. Funeral will be held Monday, Jan. 20, from St. Augustus's Church, at 10 o'clock, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Holy Name Cemetery.

DEAN.—William, beloved husband of Emma Frances Bashford Dean and son of Thomas Dean of Tarrytown and Harriet Martine Dean, in his eighty-fifth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 17 St. Andrew's Place, Yonkers, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

DEMAREST.—Suddenly, on Jan. 15, Florence Savoy, wife of William T. Demarest. Funeral from her late residence, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 2:30 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1:27 P. M.

DEZENDORF.—After a short illness, Mary, widow of Charles Warren Dezendorf, in her eightieth year. Funeral services at the home of Mrs. James Berry, Middlebush, N. J., on Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood, Monday morning.

DICKINSON.—At Corning, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1919, Edward Leslie Dickinson, husband of late Isabelle Young and father of Mrs. Willard S. Way, New York; Mrs. Andrew B. Maltby and Mrs. Curtis W. Maltby, Corning, N. Y. Funeral at Corning, N. Y., Monday afternoon, Jan. 20.

DONOVAN.—On Jan. 17, 1919, at 54 Morning Star Road, Port Richmond, S. I., Mary C., the beloved wife of Timothy F. Donovan and mother of Joseph F., Dr. F. T., Mary E., and Stephen A. Donovan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUGLASS.—On Jan. 16, Walter, beloved husband of Carrie Van De Water Douglass. Services at FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Albany, N. Y.

FLETCHER.—At his home, 143 Sterling St., on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1919, George H. Fletcher, in his several years. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 98 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 2:45 P. M.

FRANCESCONI.—On Jan. 17, Elisa, beloved wife of Carlo Francesconi, and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jose De Sousa. Funeral from the residence of her parents, 428 58th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 9 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Av. and 59th St. Automobile cortege.

GARST.—Stuyvesant Lodge No. 748, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend funeral services for our late brother, Fred. R. Garst, at Empire Room, Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1919, at 10 A. M.

E. GERHOLD, Master.
C. H. PAPE, Secretary.

GARZA.—Henrietta Sanchas, (nee Ehrlich,) beloved wife of J. S. Garza and devoted daughter of Jose and Johanna Ehrlich. Funeral from her late residence, 530 West 139th St., on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 1:30 P. M.

GIBSON.—On Friday, Jan. 17, at his residence, 318 West 84th St., Captain Francis M. Gibson, U. S. Army. Funeral services at St. Agnes' Church, Columbus Av. and 82d St., Sunday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M. Interment Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

GITTERMAN.—Bertha, (nee Perges.) Jan. 17, 1919, beloved wife of Gustav Gitterman, devoted mother of Morton and Loretta. Sister of Gustave and Max Perges. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 19, 1919, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 204 East 73d St.

GLENNEN.—Edward, beloved husband of Lillian Glennen, (nee Rosalter,) and son of the late John and Ann Glennen and brother of the late William J. Glennen, M. D., and David Glennen. Notice of funeral later.

GOGGIN.—At her residence, 18 West 16th St., Ellen, daughter of the late Patrick Goggin and Ellen Barry, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1919. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 20, at 10 A. M., Church of St. Joseph's, 6th Av. and Washington Place, where a solemn requiem mass will be said. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GOODHEART.—James F., beloved husband of Margaret Goodheart. Funeral services at undertaking parlors, 223 Wadsworth Av., Sunday, Jan. 19, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

GREENBERGER.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, at his residence, 322 West 87th St., Albert Greenberger, in his 58th year, beloved husband of Gertrude Mannheimer, father of Alberta and Stanley. Funeral services at the Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, (Cypress Hills,) Sunday morning, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

GUERNSEY.—Jan. 17, at her residence, 362 Riverside Drive, Florence, daughter of the late Dr. Egbert Guernsey and Mrs. Roberts Schenck Guernsey. Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and Madison Av., on Monday, 11 A. M. It is requested that flowers be sent direct to the church.

GUERNSEY.—The Board of Managers of the William H. Davis Free Industrial School for Crippled Children of the Lulu Thorley Lyons Home at Claverack, N. Y., announces with deep regret the death of its Chairman, Miss Florence Guernsey.

HAYES.—Mary A., beloved wife of Thomas J., on Jan. 16. Funeral from her late residence, 3,064 Perry Av., Bronx, Monday, Jan. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass, Church of St. Philip of Neri, Concourse and 202d. Interment private. Omit flowers.

HILL.—On Friday, Jan. 17, 1919, at Hartford, Conn., Robert Hill. Funeral services will be held at Central Presbyterian Church Parlors, 57th St. and Madison Av., (entrance on 57th St.,) Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, at 2:30 o'clock.

HINCH.—On Jan. 15, 1919, Jennie, beloved wife of James P. Hinch, at her residence, 321 West 36th St. Funeral Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock, from her late residence. Thence to St. Michael's Church.

JACQUES.—On Friday, Jan. 17, 1919, William Jacques, aged 66 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 491 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock.

KELLEY.—Charles D., M. D., at 230 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Jan. 16, 1919. Funeral from the Station P, Heart Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock.

KELLY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 17, Dr. Thomas Kelly of 357 West 57th, beloved husband of Katherine Kelly (nee Dramin) and father of May, Thomas, and Constance Kelly. Funeral service at Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., Monday, Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.

KIRCHHEIMER.—On Jan. 17, 1919, Sam, beloved husband of Hannah and brother of Lena and Clara. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 19, from his late residence, 410 St. Nicholas Av., at 1:30 P. M.

LEVENE.—Essie, on Jan. 17, in her 42d year, beloved wife of Arthur Levene and mother of Irving. Funeral from her late residence, 49 East 104th St., Sunday, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

LUDWIG.—On Jan. 17, Louisa Ludwig, in her 81st year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Monday, Jan. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

MADSEN.—Peter A., at the Nyack Hospital, Thursday evening, after a long illness. Funeral services on Sunday, 2:30 P. M., at Old Masonic Temple, Nyack, N. Y.

MESSER.—At Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1919, Harriet Emma, widow of Thomas H. Messer of Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Fred Sutter, 186 Woodworth Av., Yonkers, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

MOORE.—Jan. 18, Susan Moore. Funeral from James E. McCarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 63d St., Monday mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Jan. 17, Matthew H. Moore, the beloved husband of Eugenia Moore, (nee Wood.) Funeral from his daughter's residence, Mrs. Loretta Kinstler, 425 East 187th St., Monday, Jan. 20, at 10:30, thence to St. Luke's Church, East 138th St., where a requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. Raymond's.

MULLER.—Entered into eternal life at Catskill, N. Y., on Jan. 15, 1919, Alvia L. Muller, beloved wife of J. Henry Muller, Jr., and daughter of Mary M. Ewell and the late Gustav Ehrsle. Funeral services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, at 55 Farley Av., Newark, N. J. Interment at convenience of family.

Died.

OLIVER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, at his residence, 530 West 157th St., Manhattan, Joseph Henry, son of the late Henry and Ann Oliver, beloved brother of Mrs. Mary J. Thellmson and Honorable Daniel C. Oliver, and beloved uncle of Charles F., Joseph O., William P. Henry A., and Ann Thellmson. Notice of fune

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated December 24, 1918.
CHARLES M. ALVORD, President.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Turn Weak on Scattered Selling with Rails Steadier Than Others.

The weakness which developed among stocks yesterday caused a renewal of study of market conditions, not so much because of the extent of the declines as by reason of the fact that a recession had not been forecast by developments the day before. In some respects transactions bore the earmarks of bear pressure, coupled with scattered liquidation of speculative accounts. The quality of business on the Stock Exchange in the first half hour indicated little if any change from the irregular tendency previously noted, but this indifferent sort of trading became altered rather quickly into a retreating movement of industrial stocks which left prices at the end of the session from 1 to more than 3 points lower, with larger declines in some cases. The decline of 2 points in Consolidated Gas was chiefly explainable by the suit to annul the 80-cent gas provision on the ground that sufficient income was not obtainable under the current rate. Some of the steel and equipment issues appeared to be depressed by discussion of a slackening in demand for particular products, a discussion not unconnected with an impression obtained from Washington dispatches that railroad improvements and betterments would probably be curtailed in the near future.

Considered broadly, traders in securities, and investors as well, found considerable to ponder over in the day's news and rumors. The telegram from Washington supplied much of the material. A deduction to be made from the statement that less than half the $1,218,000,000 worth of railroad improvement had been completed was that the carriers were not hurrying through the program. Railway managers have objected to a large amount of contemplated expenditures, now that the war emergency is passed. One controversy between a railroad receiver and the Railroad Administration over an allotment of new equipment has occurred, and it is expected in some quarters that differences of opinion over outlay for betterments will come to light shortly. The revolving fund of $500,000,000 provided for the conduct of the railways under Government supervision is not far from exhaustion, and with a heavy deficit looming up for the year it was not extraordinary that talk of a movement on the part of the Railroad Administration for another increase in freight rates was heard. It may have been that the possibility of an increased income worked to stabilize railroad stocks, as they shared only to a moderate degree in the day's decline.

The mercantile agencies report reduced operations during the week at many manufacturing centres, with the offsetting favorable comment that price reductions in certain lines have gone far enough among basic commodities to arouse hopes of an early revival of operations. A slowing down of mills and factories means, of course, less employment for labor, and it is to be hoped that a renewal of buying will appear before the forces of labor are augmented largely by returning soldiers. The current gradual expansion of export inquiries is encouraging, a movement which may gain force quickly after the efforts of representatives of manufacturing interests who are going abroad are more clearly defined.

The state of the money market continues to be favorable to the output of new securities, and active work on a number of corporation issues, running to a sizable total, is being done. The feeling seems to be rather general among bankers that needed financing may safely be carried out up to March 1, or a little later, without impairing the amount of funds necessary to put through the Victory Loan. There is reason to believe that loans for foreign Governments running well into the tens of millions will be arranged for in the next two months.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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Prime eligible acceptances, ... 4½@4¾

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Ninety days ..... 5¼ Ninety days ..... 5¼@5½
Four months ..... 5¼ Four months ..... 5¼@5½
Five months ..... 5¼ Five months 5¼
Six months ..... 5¼ Six months 5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember, and private bankers, eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5¼

Commercial Paper.

60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months ..... 5 @5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¾	...
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅝	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.45¼	5.45¾	5.45¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.45⅛	5.44⅞	5.45⅛	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Cables.	Thursday. Demand	Cables.
4.8666 London	4.75¾	4.76⅝	4.75¾	4.76⅝
5.1813 Paris	5.45¼	5.45⅛	5.45¼	5.45⅛
5.1813 Belgium	5.62	5.60	5.62	5.60
China—				
Hongkong	79.25	79.50	79.25	79.50
Peking	130.75	131.00	130.75	131.00
Shanghai	121.75	122.00	121.75	122.00
40.20 Holland	42.25	42.50	42.25	42.50
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40	19.35	19.40
32.44 India—				
Bombay	35.43	*35.73	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73	35.43	*35.73
6.1813 Italy	6.36	6.35	6.36	6.35
Japan—				
Kobe	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Yokohama	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
19.30 Spain	20.12	20.20	20.12	20.20
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	49.875	50.00	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—				
Stockholm	28.75	28.90	28.75	28.90
Copenhagen	26.650	26.85	26.650	26.85
Christiania	27.75	28.00	27.75	28.00
South America—				
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.60	44.75	44.60	44.75
64.42 Rio	25.85	25.90	25.85	25.90
5.1813 Switzerland	4.86	4.85⅛	4.86	4.85⅛
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
100 Rubles	12.60	15.00	12.60	15.00
500 rubles	15.80	15.70	15.80	15.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75⅞	$4.75¼	$4.72¼	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $716,584,595; balances, $10,013,485. United States Treasury credit balance, $770,114; Federal Reserve credit balance, $45,587,208.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@50c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 930 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47 7-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead		6.87½		6.87½
Spelter	7.62½	7.75		
Antimony	7.87½	7.62½	7.87½	7.62½
Quicksilver	$110.00		$110.00	
Aluminium	*33.00		*33.00	

Iron, No. 2 X silicon ..... 36.55 ..... 36.55
*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 21@23c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, Spot	92 0 0	92 0 0
Copper, future	90 0 0	90 0 0
Tin, spot	250 0 0	250 0 0
Tin, future	245 10 0	246 10 0
Spelter	52 0 0	52 0 0
Lead	35 0 0	35 0 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	558,672	430,250	583,275
Year to date	6,156,682	9,497,653	11,767,019

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
23⅝	24	100	Advance Rumely	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝	−⅛
56	57½	300	Advance Rumely pf	55	57	55	57	−1½
73½	73¾	1,300	Ajax Rubber	74	74	72	73	−1½
3¾	4¼	900	Alaska Gold Mines	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
2	2¼	600	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
32	32¼	8,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅛	32⅝	31⅞	32	−1
83	84	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	83	83	83	
100¼	100⅞	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	101	101	100	100	−1¼
68½	69	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	70	70	68¼	68¾	−¼
165	170	175	Am. B. S. & F. pf	165	165	165	165	+5
47	47¼	14,700	Am. Can	48¼	48¾	46⅝	47⅜	−⅜
89½	90	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	90⅞	90⅞	88¾	89⅜	−⅞
43	43⅛	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	43	43⅛	−⅛
88	92	100	Am. Express	91	91	91	91	−4
16	16⅛	3,000	Am. H. & Leather	16	16¼	15¾	16	+⅛
82¼	83⅛	18,700	Am. H. & L. pf	82½	84⅜	81	83	+1½
41	42	200	Am. Ice	41½	41⅞	41½	41¾	+⅛
55	55½	100	Am. Ice pf	55½	55⅝	55½	55¾	+⅛
54⅛	55	900	Am. International	54½	54⅝	54	54⅛	−⅛
48	48¼	2,100	Am. Linseed	48	48	48	48	−1½
55⅝	56	100	Am. Linseed pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
60	60¾	400	Am. Locomotive	60⅞	60⅞	60	60¾	−⅛
101¼	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+1¼
1¼	1⅜	1,200	Am. Malting	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
47	48	100	Am. Mfg. 1st pf. c. d	48	48	48	48	+1½
71⅞	72	7,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73⅜	73⅝	71¼	72	−1¼
83	84	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	85⅞	85⅞	81½	83⅛	−1
112⅞	113½	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref	114	114	111½	113	−⅛
115	115½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+⅝
102⅜	102⅞	8,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	104	105	102	102⅜	−1⅝
100⅝	101¾	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	101½	101½	101	101	−⅝
199	201	200	Am. Tobacco	201½	201½	200	200	−3½
46	46¼	700	Am. Woolen	46½	46¾	46	46¾	+2½
32	33	2,300	Am. Writing P. pf	31	33	31	33	+2½
11¾	12	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
58¾	58¾	5,700	Anaconda Cop. x d	58¾	58⅞	57¾	57⅞	−⅛
21⅞	22¼	1,800	Asso. Dry Goods	22½	22½	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
75¾	76	200	Associated Oil	74	74	73¾	73¾	+⅜
92	93	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	93	93	92	92	−⅛
88½	88¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	88	88	88	88	−⅛
7½	8	100	At., Birm. & At	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
97¾	98¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	98	98	96	96	−1
102½	102¾	500	At. Gulf & West I	103½	103½	102½	102¾	−1
71¾	72	8,000	Baldwin Loco	73⅝	73⅝	70¾	71⅜	−⅛
48	48¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅞	48¾	48	48	−⅛
		22	Bank of Commerce	217	217	217	217	
111	112½	100	Barrett Co	113	113	113	112	
1¼	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
56½	58	100	Bethlehem Steel	56½	56½	56½	56½	−½
57⅜	57½	10,200	Beth. Steel, class B	58⅜	58⅜	56⅞	57⅞	−⅛
102¾	103	1,000	Beth. Steel 8% pf	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	−⅛
18¾	19¾	400	Booth Fisheries	19	19¼	19	19¼	−⅛
24¾	24¾	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	−⅛
152½	156	400	Burns Brothers	150	153½	152¾	153½	−2¼
17¾	18	600	Butte & Superior	18	18	17¾	17¾	−1
52½	52¾	1,300	California Packing	53⅜	53⅜	52¾	52¾	−⅛
23½	23¾	2,300	California Petrol	23⅝	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	
68½	69	800	California Pet. pf	69¼	69¾	68¾	68¾	−⅛
157	158	500	Canadian Pacific	158	158	156¾	156¾	−1
58¼	59¼	1,700	Central Leather Co	58⅞	59	58¼	58¾	+⅛
33	33¼	400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	35¼	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
104	105	300	Chandler Motor	105	105	104½	104½	−⅛
55½	56	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	−⅛
7⅛	7⅜	200	Chi. Great Western	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
29	30½	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	30	30	28¾	30	−1
70¾	71	2,250	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	−1
95¾	95⅞	200	Chi., Northwest'n	95⅞	95⅞	95½	95½	−⅛
131	136	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	133	133	133	133	
24	24¼	1,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24¼	24⅜	24	24	−⅛
77	78	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	−1
65	65¼	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	65½	65⅝	65¼	65¼	−¾
17⅜	18	1,900	Chile Copper	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
33⅜	33¾	200	China Copper	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
103	105	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	103	105	103	105	+1
35¼	36	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36	36	36	
21¾	21½	2,300	Col. & Southern	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾	−⅞
41½	42	900	Columbia Gas & El	42	42	41½	41½	−2
92¾	93¼	2,900	Consolidated Gas	94¼	94¼	91⅝	93	−2
69¼	69¾	100	Continental Can	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+¾
60½	60¾	100	Continental Insur	60½	60½	60½	60½	+¾
100	101	6,100	Corn Products Ref	100	100	99¾	100	+¾
102½	103¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+¾
57⅞	58	76,600	Crucible Steel	57⅞	58	53¾	54½	−3¼
25⅝	26	9,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	25⅝	25⅝	24½	25⅛	−⅞
76½	76¾	3,800	Cuba Cane S. pf	77	77	76½	76½	−⅞
51½	51¾	8,900	Distillers' Secur	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	−⅛
27½	28	100	Elk Horn Coal	28	28½	28½	28½	−⅛
16⅜	16½	2,800	Erie	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	−⅛
35½	36½	200	Federal Min. & S. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
20½	20¾	100	Gaston, W. & W	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
102¾	103	100	Gen. Chemical pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+⅛
50⅝	51⅜	900	General Cigar	52⅝	53⅝	51	51	−1
148	150	100	General Electric	149	149	149	149	−1
123½	124¾	2,800	General Motors	125⅛	125⅛	122¾	124¾	+1⅜
1⅛	1⅜	5,100	Gen. Motors rights	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
60¼	60¾	900	Goodrich Co	61	61¼	59¾	60¼	−⅛
92¾	92¾	600	Great Northern pf	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	−⅛
38	39⅛	14,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	37¾	38¾	37¾	38	−⅛
43½	45	200	Greene-Can. Cop	44	44	44	44	−2
54½	56	300	Gulf States Steel	55	55	55	55	
97	98¼	100	Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	−¼
44¼	44¾	3,500	Inspiration Copper	44¼	44¾	43½	44¾	+⅝
50	52	200	Interboro Consol	52	52	52	52	+2
19¾	20	700	Interboro Con. pf	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	−¼
113	114	100	Int. Harvester new	113	113	113	113	−2
25	25½	1,800	Int. Mer. Marine	25¾	25½	24¾	25	−¼
104	105	14,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	104⅝	104⅝	102	103	
26⅝	26⅞	4,200	Int. Nickel	26⅝	27	26¼	26⅝	−⅛
32	33	4,900	Int. Paper	32	33¼	31½	32⅝	+1½
62	63	700	Int. Paper pf., sta	62¾	62¾	62	62	+⅛
36	36¾	1,000	Jewel Tea	36	36¾	36	36	+⅛
18	18	400	Kansas City South	18	18	18	18	−⅛
50	50	600	Kan. City So. pf x d	50	50	50	50	−¼
69¼	70	300	Kelley Spr. Tire x d	69¼	70	69	69	−¼
32¾	33	2,500	Kennecott Copper	32¾	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+⅛
3	3	100	Keokuk & Des Mo	3	3	3	3	−⅛
64½	65¼	500	Lackawanna Steel	64½	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	
22½	23	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	22½	22½	22	22	−¼
54⅝	55	400	Lehigh Valley	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅞	−¼
42¾	43	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	+¼
95¾	95¾	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	−¼
167½	170	200	Louisville & N. Co	167½	167½	167	167	−1½
118	118¾	100	Louis. & Nash. Co	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	−¼
64	65	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	
87	87	100	Manhattan Elev	87	87	87	87	−¼
28	28	500	Maxwell Motors	28	28	27¾	28	−⅛
21	21	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	21	21	21	21	−⅛
20	20	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	20	20	20	+¼
63	63½	200	May Dept. Stores	63	63½	63	63½	+¼
104	104	300	May Dept. St. pf	104	104	104	104	−¼
181¾	182¾	77,000	Mexican Petroleum	181¾	183¾	171	174¾	−6¾
24¾	24¾	900	Miami Copper	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	+¼
42¾	43	2,500	Midvale Steel	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	−¼
24¾	24¾	2,400	Missouri Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	+¼
52	53¼	300	Missouri Pacific pf	52	53¼	52½	53¼	+¼
111¾	111¾	100	Nat. Biscuit	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+¾
15¼	15½	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	
60¾	61½	50	Nat. Enam. & St	60¾	61½	60	60	−1
67½	68¼	2,300	Nat. Lead	68	68¼	67½	68	+¾
7¼	7¾	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	−⅛
33⅞	34	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
73½	73¾	900	N. Y. Central	73¾	73¾	73	73¾	−⅛
30¾	31	900	N. Y. N. H. & H	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¾
19¾	20¼	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	−⅛
116	117	400	Norfolk Southern	117	117	116	116	−⅛
91¾	92¼	1,300	Northern Pacific	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾	−¼
55	55	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	55	55	55	55	
43¼	43⅝	3,100	Ohio Cities Gas	43¼	43⅝	42¾	42¾	−½
6	6¼	6,700	Okla. Prod. & Ref	6	6¼	6	6¼	−⅛
34	34¼	300	Ontario Mining	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	−⅛
35¼	35¾	900	Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35	35¼	+¼
69	69¼	3,420	Pan-Am. P. & T	70¾	70¾	68¾	69	−1
44¾	45	500	Penn. R. R	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+⅛
47	47½	300	People's Gas, Chi	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	−⅛
57	58	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	58	58	58	58	+¼
30¾	32	100	Philadelphia Co	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¼
39¾	40	400	Pierce Oil	39¾	40	39¾	40	+¼
18	18	4,800	Pierce Oil pf	18	18	17¾	17¾	−¼
44	46	700	Pittsburgh Coal	48	48¼	46	46¼	−1¾
88	88	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	88	88	88	88	−¾
36¾	38¾	100	Pitts. & West Va	36¾	38¾	36¾	38¾	+1¾
63	63½	100	Pressed Steel Car	63	63½	63	63½	−¼
120½	121	300	Pullman Co	120½	120¾	120¼	120¾	
72¾	73¼	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	73¾	73¾	72	72½	−1⅝
20⅝	20⅞	400	Ray Con. Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	−⅜
80¾	80¾	3,800	Reading	80¾	80¾	79¾	80	−¾
72¾	73¼	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	72¾	73¼	72¾	73	−¼
72¾	73¼	2,000	Royal Dutch, f	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	−¼
13½	13⅝	500	St. Louis-San Fran	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
61	61	100	Savage Arms	61	61	61	61	+1¼
7¾	7¾	300	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
175¾	176¼	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	175¾	176¼	175	176	−2
35¾	36	5,800	Sinclair Oil Ref	35¾	36	34½	34½	−1
51	51	500	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	51	51	50	50	−2
99¾	99¾	5,500	Southern Pacific	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¼	−¼
27¾	28	3,600	Southern Railway	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	−⅛
66¾	66¾	200	Southern Ry. pf	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	−⅛
40¾	40¾	2,900	Strom. Carburetor	40¾	40¾	37¾	39	−2½
60¼	61	11,000	Studebaker Co	60¼	61	58¾	59¾	−¾
25⅝	25⅝	9,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	25⅝	25⅝	24½	25⅛	−⅞
77	77	3,800	Cuba Cane S. pf	77	77	76¾	76¾	−⅞
151⅜	152	8,900	Distillers' Secur.	151⅜	152⅜	151⅜	151⅜	−⅛
29¼	29¾	100	Elk Horn Coal	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	−⅛
16⅜	16½	2,800	Erie	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	−⅛
36½	36¾	200	Federal Min. & S. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
20¼	20¾	100	Gaston, W. & W	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	+⅛
102¾	103	100	Gen. Chemical pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+⅛
50⅝	51	900	General Cigar	52⅝	53⅝	51	51	−1
148	150	100	General Electric	149	149	149	149	−1
123½	124¾	2,800	General Motors	125⅛	125⅛	122¾	124¾	+1⅜
1⅛	1⅜	5,100	Gen. Motors rights	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
60¼	60¾	900	Goodrich Co	61	61¼	59¾	60¼	−⅛
92¾	92¾	600	Great Northern pf	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	−⅛
38	39⅛	14,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	37¾	38¾	37¾	38	−⅛
43½	45	200	Greene-Can. Cop	44	44	44	44	−2
54½	56	300	Gulf States Steel	55	55	55	55	
97½	98¼	100	Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	−¼
44¼	44¾	3,500	Inspiration Copper	44¼	44¾	43½	44¾	+⅝
50	52	200	Interboro Consol	52	52	52	52	+2
19¾	20

SEEK AID IN PARIS FOR EVILS IN MEXICO

National Association Wants Action Taken to Establish the Rights of Foreigners.

TO SEND SPOKESMEN OVER

England, France, and Canada Also to Send Delegations Who Seek Settlement of Mexican Difficulties.

The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, an outgrowth of the Association of Producers of Oil in Mexico, is planning to send representatives to Paris while the Peace Convention is in session, who will ask that the rights of foreigners in Mexico be firmly established by international agreement and that protection be arranged. While definite plans have not as yet been fully worked out, it is understood that the delegation will include from six to ten men and that there may be an additional representation to set forth the grievances of the oil producers. These delegations will carry full data as to conditions in Mexico, and hope that they will be called before the Peace Convention.

Similar organizations in Canada, France, and England are forming, and it is expected will co-operate with the delegations from this country. Canada's organization is further advanced than those of France or England, and it is believed it will shortly appoint its delegation. Additional support for a settlement of Mexican affairs will be given by more than 100,000 Mexicans in this country, most of whom are in Texas. The majority are Mexicans who have been forced to leave their country, who will now ask that the Peace Convention give heed to the turmoil in the republic and arrange a settlement which will permit of their repatriation. Word of the proposed concerted action looking toward a return to normal conditions in Mexico came yesterday from Pittsburgh, where there are large interests identified with Mexican oil lands.

The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico it is said will include practically all of the American interests which have had difficulties in Mexico. Among them are five Rockefeller companies, the chief being the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the other a rubber company. Others are the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Mexican Petroleum Company, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and in addition, cattle men, cotton growers and allied interests.

It is estimated that the foreign interests in Mexico represent a capital investment of $2,500,000,000. Of this amount about $1,000,000,000 has come from American sources, $700,000,000 from England, $500,000,000 from France, and about $300,000,000 from Canada. The British capital is invested in mining, railroads, banks, and oilelands. Next to the United States, England through the Pierson interests is the largest holder of Mexican oil properties.

For a number of years conditions have been such in Mexico that property rights and life itself were in danger. The most recent difficulty has come about with the endeavor of the Mexican Government to take over as its own all the subsoil rights in Mexico. This is attempted under a clause of the new Mexican constitution which asserts that all of these properties are inherently owned by the Government and therefore could not be sold. This action has been described as confiscatory by both the mining and oil interests and has been the basis for two protests which have been sent to the Carranza Government by the State Department. Great Britain has also entered a protest, but thus far the Mexican Government has given small heed. There has been no recession from the original statement of possession, but as yet the notes have served to halt confiscatory proceedings.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am. Oil	5	6	Houghton	30	60
S. S. Gas	7	9	Homa Oil	22	23
Boston Ariz.		1⅛	Iron Blossom	45	52
Boston Elev	95	99	Island Oil	15⅝	15¾
Boston Mon.	40	60	Jerome V.	43	50
Begole	25	30	La Rose	25	30
Black Hawk	25	50	Max. Metals	27	31
Butte & Lond	14	15	Majestic	22	25
Bohemia	75	85	Mol. Tung	5	7
Calaveras	1⅛		New Baltic	1	1¼
Chief Con	8¾	9⅜	Nat. Z. & L.	9	11
Chino	91	92	New Dev.	38	40
Con. Copper	6¼	6½	Nev. Doug.	35	39
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1⅝	Oneco	20	23
Cortez	15	16	Onondaga	16	20
Crown Reserve	15	16	Seven Pines	50	61
Crystal	19	20	S. W. Miami,		
Denbigh	54	55	full paid	85	1¼
Davis-Daly	2	9	U. V. Ext	33½	35
Eagle & R.	2¼	2⅝	Vic. Mines	80	
Fortuna	2	3	Yukon Gold	70	80
Gold Lake	2	4			

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
January	$1.38⅛	$1.36⅛	$1.36⅜	$1.37⅛	$1.27⅝
February	1.34⅜	1.32⅜	1.32⅝	1.33⅜	
March	1.32⅜	1.30¼	1.31⅛	1.31⅝	
May	1.30⅝	1.27	1.28¼	1.28⅝	1.24⅛
July	1.27⅛	1.25	1.26⅜	1.26⅝	

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
January	67⅛	66½	67⅜	66⅝	70⅝
February	67⅜	66⅝	67⅜	67	
March	67⅜	67	67⅜	67⅛	70⅜
May	67⅜	67	67⅜	67⅛	70⅜
July	65¾	64	65¾	64½	

Is the local cash market standard was quoted at 71c; No. 2 white, 71c; No. 3 white, 70c; No. 4 white, 70c; ordinary clipped, 69@70½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	$23.75	$23.70	$23.75	$23.70	$24.82
May	23.80	23.70	23.75	23.70	25.10
Ribs—					
January			24.25	24.12	
May	23.57	22.32	22.47	22.20	24.55
Pork—					
January			46.25	46.75	
May	40.55	40.50	40.55	40.50	45.85

COFFEE.

Closing Prev.

Range of prices: High. Low. Bid. Close.

May	13.55	13.18	13.50 12.40
July	13.00	12.35	13.30 13.20
September	13.30	12.80	13.30 13.10
December	13.15	12.70	13.13 12.95

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
February	$1.57	$1.59	$1.59
March	1.59	1.58¾	1.59
May	1.59¾	1.59	1.59¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,063 packages. Market steady, with prices nearly all grades of creamery, and at the decline the feeling is still quite unsettled. Buyers are taking hold very slowly and there is pressure to sell. Creamery, higher than extras, 1 lb., 65¼@66c; extras, 92 score, 64½@65c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 62½@64c; seconds, 85 to 87 score, 58@62c; lower grades, 54@58c; unsalted; higher than extras, 67¾@68c; extra firsts, 66¾@67c; firsts, 64@65c; seconds, 60@63c; State dairy tubs, finest, 63@66c; good to prime, 60@62c; common to fair, 58@59c; renovated, extras, 58@59c; firsts, 57@59c; lower grades, 54@56c; Imitation creamery, extras, 47½@48½c; firsts, 46@47c; factory, current make, fresh, 46½@46¾c; seconds, 44c; lower grades, 42@43½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42½@43c; No. 2, 41½@42c; lower grades, 37@40c.

EGGS.—10,581 cases. The market opened weak with a number of offerings a cent lower, and was taken up at once. Further bids were made, with sales generally 61½@62c, two or three lots of Northern eggs being taken up to 62½c for firsts. The market is closing unsettled and irregular, dealers state is moderate and there is enough stock available at 61½@62c for firsts to supply urgent needs, although most of the supply here is held for higher prices. Nearby has been in small supply, somewhat lighter receipt during the last day or two. Demand is a little better and stock is cleaning up in better shape. The market closes firm, but some receivers report no change in prices, although some are sending a little more than top figures for strictly fancy, large nearby stock. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 64@64½c; extra firsts, 62@63½c; firsts, 61½@62c; seconds and poorer, 59@60c; dirties, No. 1, 50@57c; No. 2 and poorer, 53@55c; checks, good to choice, 47c; storage packed, receipts, 49@50c; no refrigerator stock; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, fancy whites, fine to fancy, 65@70c; ordinary to prime, 62@67c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 57@60c; gathered whites, ordinary, 55@56c; gathered whites, mixed, 54@55c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 66c; lower grades, 62@65c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 62@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 62@65c.

COTTON PRICES REACT ON STEADY SELLING

Maximum Decline From 70 to 75 Points in Sympathy with Security Weakness.

There was an irregular and unsettled tone to the cotton market yesterday, more or less in line with the weak securities markets. The pressure in the cotton market was mainly attributed to the selling by Liverpool interests, with old longs up as an additional stimulus in the liquidation. Opening prices ranged from 10 points on January to 25 to 35 points on the rest of the list, below Thursday's closing quotations, with a later broadening in the reaction to a maximum decline of 70 to 75 points on the general list. October excepted, which was off 45 points. Aside from the depressing influence of weak Liverpool cables, which revealed losses of 35 to 50 points on the general list for the day, the decline was helped by heavy selling by traders who were active in Thursday's market in covering short commitments, and by fresh Southern selling, principally from New Orleans. At the low prices of the day January was selling at 28.60c.; March, 24.51c.; May, 23.08c.; July, 22.05c., and October of this crop, 20c. The selling seemed to have spent itself when these levels were reached, and on a moderate amount of fresh buying, coupled with a renewed covering of shorts, the market rallied to within 10 and 20 points of the preceding day's closing. The last hour's trading was alternately weak on fresh selling and strong on covering by the shorts, who very discreetly dropped out when the bulge came to an end by the ready absorption of the staple as offered.

Clearances for the day of 25,195 bales were the largest for the week. Galveston sent out 10,567 bales and Mobile 9,536 bales of this total. For the week exports amounted to 79,168 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Jan.	28.00	28.27	25.60	26.10@26.16	28.15
Feb.				25.35@25.40	28.45
March	24.82	25.07	24.01	24.05@24.09	25.19
April				23.78 bid	24.90
May	23.32	23.66	22.68	22.70@22.80	23.70
July	22.10	22.57	22.05	22.43	23.00
Aug.	21.06	21.58	21.05	21.46 bid	21.60
Sept.		20.50	20.45	20.75 bid	20.55
Oct.	20.23	20.49	20.00	20.46	20.45

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 29.10c for middling upland, off 75 points. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29c; New Orleans, 28¾c; Savannah, 31c; Augusta, 29¼c; Memphis, 29¼c; Houston, 28.30c; Little Rock, 28¾c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,975	11,000	21,382
Exports	25,195	8,107	5,589
Exports, season	2,162,298	2,065,584	3,206,656
New York stocks	92,168	82,100	141,179
Port stocks	1,404,858	1,404,216	1,375,223
N. Y. arrivals	8,550	6,488	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet at 19.04d for middling, 20.13d for good middling. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000. Imports, 9,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, 2 points up to 4 points down, closed barely steady, 25 to 50 points decline. Jan., 18.19d.; Feb., 17.93d.; March, 15.85d.; April, 14.73d.

Manchester: Yarns irregular and cloths dull.

Would Abolish Sub-Treasuries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House today adopted a provision of the Legislative Appropriation bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish on July 1 next the sub-treasuries at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Similar action by the House a year ago was killed by the Senate.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Western Power Company, Limited, of Vancouver, reports November, 1918, operating revenue at $40,625, a decrease of 3 per cent. from November, 1917, while net earnings of $27,883 showed a decrease of 13.6 per cent. For the twelve months ended with November last operating revenues increased .01 per cent. to $460,536, compared with the preceding year, while net earnings decreased 8.5 per cent. to $296,775.

A dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 15, 1919, and payable on that date to stock of record March 1.

R. F. Staigg, former Assistant Secretary of the London office of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary at the home office here. Ellsworth Grey, former Secretary to Vice President Grayson M. P. Murphy, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at the company's Paris office.

Harold S. Schultz, formerly Secretary of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, has joined the credit department of the National Bank of Commerce. He was recently discharged from the Army Air Service.

North McLean, former manager of the foreign department of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, was appointed a Vice President of that institution.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	96	99	6.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99	100	5.50
Norway Govt.	6	Feb. 1923	99¾	100¼	5.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	54	55	
Do rubles	6½	Dec., 1919	122	126	
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	40	51	
Swiss Govt		Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.50

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100⅞	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.40
Am. Ex. Nat.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99⅛	6.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101¼	101⅜	5.35
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102	5.50
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.60
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅝	103	6.05
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	103⅞	6.10
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100⅛	4.75
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99¼	99½	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅛	100⅜	5.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	100¼	100½	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	100¼	100½	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	100¼	100½	6.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¼	101½	6.85
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100¼	100½	5.90
Cen. Leather	6	Feb., 1927	80	81	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	97¾	98¼	6.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	97¼	97¾	7.10
Cub. Sug. Es.	7	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.50
Cub. Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¼	5.98
Cud'y Pk. Co.	7	July 15, '23	103¼	103½	6.80
Del. & Hud.	4½	Aug., 1919	100	100⅛	5.75
Du Pont Pow.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅞	100	5.50
Du Pont Pow.	7	July, 1921	97¾	98¼	6.50
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1919	94	96	
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	99½	99¾	6.50
Gen. Electric	6	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	7.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	July, 1920	100⅛	100⅜	5.40
Int. A. & F.	8	June, 1921	98	99¾	8.25
Int. Mer. M. P.	6	Sep., 1920	99¾	99⅞	6.75
L. C. & N. Ry.	6	Apr., 1920	99¾	99¾	6.50
Mont. R. P.	6	Apr., 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Mut. Eld.	8	Dec., 1920	93	97¾	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅛	99⅜	6.80
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	7.00
Pa. R. R.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99	5.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99	99	11.00
Pitts. & S. R.	6	May, 1920	100	100⅛	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	May, 1919	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101½	5.20
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	102½	5.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103¼	103½	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.70
Rem. A. U. M.					
Clge. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99½	100	6.00
San Diego C.					
C. B. Ry.	6	Dec., 1923	91	94	7.80
Shawing. W. &	6	Dec., 1919	100¼	100⅝	
St. G. & Esse.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '21	99¾	100¼	6.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Jan., 1923	101¾	102¼	6.70
Stude. Corp.	7	May, 1919	99¾	99⅞	7.30
United Lt. &					
Ry. Sec.	5	May, 1920	93	93½	6.00
Ut. & Ryan.	6	Apr., 1923	94	94½	7.50
Utah S. Sec.	6	Sep., 18, '22	98	99	6.30
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100¼	4.75
Wm. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	7.00

EARNINGS.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT COMPANY.

For the year ended Nov. 30.	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Gross	$3,320,142	$2,875,074	*$445,072
Net after taxes	896,524	1,044,650	148,126
Total net inc.	1,023,259	1,172,409	150,150
Int. & oth. chgs.	349,358	483,837	100,283
Balance	673,901	688,572	14,671

*Increase.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mos. ended Nov. 30.	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Net earn.	$1,362,908	$1,692,247	$330,666
Net op. rev.	475,566	412,478	63,062
Oper. income	347,366	314,303	63,288
11 months' tot.			
oper. rev.	19,671,567	19,047,899	626,727
Net op. rev.	5,108,128	5,024,114	884,014
Oper. income	4,022,406	3,911,883	618,811

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Wr. W. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Am. Wr. W. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Am. Woolen	2	Q	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2	Q	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Columbus Gas & El.	1	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
First Nat. Copper	15c	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Houston Oil pf.	$1	Feb.		
Pacific P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Portland Gas & C. pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Santa Cecilia Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Texas Pow. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
N. Pet. com.	3		Jan. 25	Jan. 15

CONFEREES AT ODDS OVER PROFITS TAXES

Kitchin and His Associates Unwilling to Surrender Demand for Higher Imposts.

FLOODED WITH PROTESTS

Senators Think Outcry Over Proposed Tax on Theatre Tickets Is Justified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate and House conferees reached a deadlock today in the debate on war profits taxes and adjourned at noon without having come to any agreement on the more important issues involved in the Senate amendments, which call for radical reductions. It is still believed that a compromise will have to be effected by re-writing some of the amendments, as Representative Kitchin and other House conferees are unwilling to make a complete surrender. The conferences will be resumed tomorrow, when new proposals will be made by both sides, it is understood.

The wide growth of the movement to bring about a reduction of the tax on admissions to theatres and other places of amusement, and the fact that members of the conference were flooded with protests against the increases proposed, brought forward another bone of contention which may result in protracted debate. As far as can be learned, the House conferees are still firm in their stand that the tax of 20 per cent. on theatre tickets costing more than 30 cents and 25 per cent. on boxes at theatre or opera are not excessive.

The theatrical managers and the theatregoing public who have leveled their guns at the Senate conferees who amended the original bill to cut the 20 per cent. tax in half, and then agreed to rewrite the higher tax suggested by the House Ways and Means Committee into the bill, have been referred to Representative Kitchin, leader of the House conferees, and his followers.

The point is being emphasized by the protestants that the tax not only threatens the successful operation of the theatres, but hits the pocketbooks of millions of citizens in all walks of life. The adoption of the House suggestions, which has now been accepted tentatively by the conferees, will mean that the price of tickets in the orchestra pits of most theatres will jump to $2.40, an increase of 40 cents over the prewar price, and 20 cents more than is paid by the theatregoer under the provisions of the present revenue law. The theatre managers are arguing that this will drive thousands of people away from their theatres and that the public will be called upon to pay an unfair premium on necessary recreation or abandon theatregoing.

The Senate conferees, it is understood, are practically unanimous in the belief. At the same time, however, the attitude of the House conferees for the higher tax is so firm that there seems little likelihood of bringing about a change of heart. The Senate conferees therefore realise that no headway in arriving at a completed bill can be hoped for unless a spirit of compromise is shown in some direction.

It is indicated that there may be further discussion of the theatre tax before the final draft of the conference report is adopted. Individual members also may give hearings to those who have protests to lodge against what they hold to be unjust decisions.

The conferees would make no comment for publication today concerning the progress being made in arriving at an agreement on the war and excess profits taxes. It is understood, however, that no great headway was made, and that the big principles involved were left unsettled. Mr. Kitchin, it is understood, is firmly of the opinion that corporations which made large sums out of the war will escape too lightly, if all the Senate amendments to the original House bill are granted, and has so far been unwilling to give ground on a number of points.

The necessity of completing the conference report, however, has become so pressing and there are so many other questions of vital importance to be decided upon that it is possible that a compromise on the war profits taxes will be reached tomorrow or Monday.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, coup.	89	92
2s, Panama, '36, reg.	97¾	98¾	3s, Fed Land Bk., '38	102¾	103½
2s, Panama, '36, coup.	97¾	98¾	4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	101
3s, registered, 1946	88	92	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100¾	101¼	100¾	3¼s Nov., 1965	81	83¼	81
4½s June, 1960	100¾	101¼	100¾	3¼s Nov., 1954	81	83¼	81
4½s Mar., 1957	100¾	101¼	100¾	3¼s May, 1965	81	83¼	81
4½s Nov., 1957	101¼	101¾	101¼	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	100¾	101¼	100¾				
4½s Mar., 1960-80	98¾	99	98¾	4½s 1954-1921	4.00	4.35	4.80
4½s Mar., 1944	97¾	98	97¾	4½s 1921-1923	4.00	4.35	4.80
4½s Apr., 1958	96¾	97¾	96¼	4½s 1919-1920	4.00	4.35	4.80
4½s Mar., 1962	96¾	97	96¼	4½s 1919-1923	4.00	4.30	4.80
4½s Sep., 1960	96¾	97	96¼	4½s 1924-1933	4.00	4.40	4.80
4s May, 1959	91	91¼	91	4s 1944-1963	4.00	4.40	4.80
4s Nov., 1958	91	92⅛	91¼	4s 1936-1953	4.00	4.40	4.80
4s Nov., 1957	91	93	91½	4s 1923-1929	4.00	4.40	4.80
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	92	90¾	4s 1919-1921	4.00	4.40	4.80
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	92	90¾	4s 1919-1925	4.00	4.40	4.80
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93¾	92½	4s 1926-1930	4.00	4.40	4.80
4s May, 1919	99¼		99¼	4s 1919-1925	4.00	4.40	4.80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices at the close of a fairly active market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were steady, but represented losses of from 1 to more than 3 points in the active list. The market made but a fractional recovery from the heavy liquidation of the forenoon, and the latter half of the session found trading activity lessened and price fluctuations unimportant.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
110 Alaska Gold	4⅛	4	4	70 Kennec't Cop	32¾	32¼	32¼
180 Allis-Chalm.	32⅞	31¾	31¾	7,520 Mex. Petrol.	182¼	175	174½
50 Am Best Sug	70	68½	69½	70 Midvale Stl	42⅞	42¾	42¾
600 Am Can	46¾	46⅜	47¼	200 Mo Pacific	24¾	24¼	24¼
80 Am Car	96¾	96¼	96¼	100 Nat Enam	50¾	50¼	50¼
70 Am Cot Oil	43¾	43	43¼	10 Nat Lead	68	68	68
60 Am Hide & L	16	15½	16	120 N Y Central	73¾	73	73
530 Do pf	84½	81¼	84½	20 New Haven	39¾	39¼	39¼
30 Am Linseed	49¾	48¼	49¼	40 Ohio Cit Gas	45¾	43	43
60 Am Locomo.	60¾	59¼	60¾	240 Okla Oil	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
730 Am Sm & R	73¼	71¼	71⅝	50 Pan Am Pet	69	69	69
20 Am Stl Fdries	84	83¼	83¼	61 Pennsylvania	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
520 Am Su Tob.	103½	102¾	103	10 Pierce Oil	15⅛	15	15
1,440 Anaconda	66⅞	65¾	65¾	170 Reading	80¾	79¼	79¾
1,500 B'dwin Loco	73	70¼	71½	70 Rep Iron & S	72¾	71¼	72¼
85 Balt & Ohio	48¾	47¾	47¾	160 Sinclair Oil	35¾	34¾	34¾
280 Beth. Stl. B	58¾	57¼	57¾	1,060 South Pac	104¾	103¾	104
60 Brklyn R. T	24¾	24	24	30 Southern Ry	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 Butte & Sup	17¾	17¾	17¾	1,220 Studebaker	50	48¾	49¾
60 Cal Petrol	24	23¾	23¾	80 Texas Co	190¾	190¼	190¾
100 CentLeather	58¾	57¾	58¾	200 Texas & Pac.	30	29¾	29¾
10 Chic & Alton	15¾	15¾	15¾	100 Transcont Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾
80 C. M. & St P	39¾	39	39¼	110 Union Pac.	128	127¼	127¾
10 C. R. I. & P.	24	24	24	120 U C Stores	117¾	114¾	115¾
10 Con Gas	83¾	83¾	83¾	70 U S Ind Alc.	100¾	99¾	99¾
150 Corn Prod	23¾	23	23¾	400 U S Rubber	76¼	76¼	75¾
2,800 CrucibleSteel	58	55¾	54½	20,110 U S Steel	92¾	90¾	91
400 Cuba C Sug	25½	24¾	25	40 Utah Copper	71¼	71	71¼
120 Dist Secur	53¾	51	51	10 West'ghouse	47¾	47¼	47¼
70 Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	30 Wilys-Over	24¾	24¾	24¾
30 General Motors	209	208	209	*LIBERTY BONDS.			
40 Goodrich Co	60¾	61	60¾	$2,100 Lib 3½s	90.52	90.38	90.42
290 Gt. Nor. Ofs	37½	36¾	36¾	300 1st 4¼s	90.56	90.46	90.46
140 Inspiration	43¾	43¼	43¼	2,150 2d 4s	89.78	89.64	89.68
70 Int Mer Mar	24¾	24¾	24¾	700 3d 4¼s	87.44	87.28	87.44
1,135 Do pf	104½	103½	103	4,100 4th 4¼s	86.08	85.92	86.00
160 Int'l Nickel	27¼	26¾	26¾	*Prices include interest.			
40 Int'l Paper	33¾	31¼	33¾				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Con Power	106	105¾	105¾	180 Dav Chem	58¾	58	58
800 Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾	15 Mt V M pf	74½	74½	74½
55 Maryland	85¾	85	85¾	60 North Cent	74½	74½	74½
15 Elk Fuel	29	29	29	25 Un Rys	19½	19¼	19¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Ahmeek	72	72	72	10 La Salle	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Allouez	43	42¾	42¾	150 May-Old C.	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 *Anaconda	69	67¾	68¾	150 Michigan	1	1	1
10 Arin Cam	30	30	30	35 Mohawk	52½	51¾	52¼
100 Butte & Bal.	30c.	30c.	30c.	40 NewArcadian	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
35 Cal & Ariz.	60	59¼	60¼	200 New Idria	9	9	9
16 Cal & Hecla	431	430	430	200 New Corn	15¾	15	15
10 Chino	34	34	34	220 Old Domin.	36	36	36
165 Cons Ariz.	42¾	42	42	150 Shannon	3	2¾	3
150 Davis-Daly	5	5	5	110 Sup & Bost.	2¾	2¾	2¾
25 Franklin	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	20 Trinity	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Hancock	74	74	74	20 Tuolumne	86c.	85c.	85c.

STATES FIGHT RISE IN UTILITIES RATES

Several Hold Up Federal Orders Affecting Telephone and Express Charges.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS FIRM

Say Higher Rates in Carrying Business Will Be Collected, Despite Opposition to Schedules.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The Public Service Commission announced at a hearing today that the new Federal schedule of telephone rates, due to become operative on Jan. 21, would not be put into effect in Massachusetts until the hearings on the proposed changes had been completed.

The schedule was defended by M. B. Jones, Vice President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, who appeared for the Government.

The hearing was adjourned until Jan. 30.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—The State Railroad Commission today announced that it had declined to give immediate approval to new telephone rates in Michigan as provided for in an order of Postmaster General Burleson.

The commission held that the companies concerned, including the Bell system, have neither advertised the proposed new rates sufficiently nor published their application for hearing as required by the Michigan law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—An order suspending for five months the enforcement of the telephone rates, which would have become effective in Illinois Jan. 21, under a ruling of Postmaster General Burleson, was entered by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission today.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 17.—The Florida Railroad Commission will make application in the courts for an injunction to restrain the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company from putting into effect rates for long-distance telephone calls ordered recently by Postmaster General Burleson to become effective Jan. 21.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The Ohio Public Utilities Commission will fight in the courts any attempt of the Federal railroad officials to override the action of the State Commission today in refusing to approve some express rates ordered by the Director General of Railroads. Chairman C. C. Marshall announced today after being advised that the Railroad Administration had declared it would not recognize the action of the State Commission.

The commission yesterday rejected Postmaster General Burleson's schedule for long distance telephone rates on the ground that they were excessive and had been made without due investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Railroad Administration officials said today higher express charges would be collected in Ohio regardless of the action of the Public Utilities Commission in declining to approve the new schedule. Their attitude was that the railroad control act authorized the President through the Director General to put new rates into effect and did not authorize State Commissions to suspend.

Action similar to that of the Ohio Commission has been taken in Nebraska, South Dakota, and other Western States where increased express charges have been collected since Jan. 1 without reference to the State Commission's orders.

HOTELS TELL PHONE LOSSES

Four of the Largest Reply to Complaints Before Service Board.

Accountants for a number of hotels testified yesterday before the Second District Public Service Commission concerning the cost and receipts from telephone service in the final hearing on complaints of overcharges. Four large hotels were taken as examples of the situation under the old rates, compared with the reduced prices ordered by Postmaster General Burleson.

The McAlpin, which has 1,881 telephones and is the largest operator of telephones in the hotel world, lost in the year ended on Oct. 31, $36,797.24. Under the reduced rate it lost in December last $4,900. The total income of the system for the year preceding Oct. 1 was $136,979.92, the charge against the system for rent was $20,000, and there were other charges for bookkeeping, messenger service, &c. Arthur J. Lee, who has charge of the hotel's books, told the commission that even under the old 10-cent rate the hotel lost 2 2-3 cents a call, and that under the new rate it was losing more than 7 cents a call. Operators employed by the hotel were paid from $55 to $60 a month.

The telephone company charged the hotel 2½ cents a call for locals and the regular rate for other calls. Intercommunicating service in the hotel, he testified, cost the hotel four or five times as much as for other calls, because employes were required to attend to them, especially those originating outside the hotel. He also testified that the McAlpin had applied to the telephone company for slot machines, but that the request had been refused. If the outside trunk lines could be tapped for service installed by the hotels, the cost would be much less, but the company declined to permit its lines to be used by privately owned systems.

Figures produced by witnesses showed that the Waldorf had a total income from telephone service in the year ended Oct. 31 of $103,146.76; that it charged against the service $18,800 for rent, the cost of accounting, and other charges, and that it lost $5,824.74. The Biltmore receive $143,272.66 in the same period. It charged $25,000 for rent and $6,000 for accounting and paging, and lost $2,137.17. The Astor, the only one of the four that made a profit, earned $4,020.92 in excess of charges.

There was some testimony concerning the cost of pages, detailed bookkeeping, and other expenses that could not be reckoned precisely. One clerk is needed to take care of the telephone calls, and there is another expense for sorting the calls. About 750,000 outgoing telephone calls are handled at a big hotel in a year, and the incoming calls amount to thrice as many. Decision will be rendered later.

GARMENT STRIKE EXPECTED

Leaders Think Union Has Voted to Quit—Manufacturers Meet Today.

The strike vote taken by the 35,000 members of the International Ladies' Garments Workers' Union will be announced this afternoon at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, Benjamin Schlesinger, the President, announced yesterday. The polls closed late last night, and the union leaders said they were confident that the strike had been voted.

The manufacturers will meet this morning to decide whether to refuse the demands of the workers. More than 300 shop owners, it was said yesterday, would attend this meeting, which will be presided over by Morris Weiss, President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, and Harry A. Gordon, counsel for the association. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation of Labor, will address the workers at the Garden.

The Silk Association of America, Secretary Ramsay Peugnet announced yesterday, is opposed to the forty-eight-hour week for the textile industries, because it cannot be made effective throughout the country. Mr. Peugnet said, in a statement, that demand for the eight-hour day would be refused. The association, the statement said, is expecting legislation that will standardize hours of work in various industries.

"The Federal Government should take steps, either through legislation, or other means," the statement says, "to remove the question of hours from the field of industrial controversy. We do not believe the necessary uniformity of practice can be attained through local adjustments or State legislation. Such methods will result, in the future, as they have in the past, in sectional differences and consequent injustices."

MUST ACCOUNT FOR PROFITS

Appellate Court Upholds Grand Central Terminal Decision.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed a ruling by the Supreme Court that the firm of Warren & Wetmore, architects, must account to Allen H. Stem, formerly of Reed & Stem, architects, for a share of the profits on the construction of the Grand Central Terminal and the Biltmore. The sum involved is about $560,000.

In directing the accounting the court found that Reed & Stem got the contract to draw the plans for the Grand Central improvement and were requested by the railroad to have Warren & Wetmore become associated with them on an equal basis. A few days after Mr. Reed's death Charles D. Wetmore of the defendant firm wrote William H. Newman, Head of the Grand Central Terminal Improvement Company, suggesting that Mr. Reed's death terminated the contract with Reed & Stem and that Warren & Wetmore should continue the work alone.

The Appellate Division found that the cancellation of the contract with Reed & Stem was brought about "through the secret actions, solicitations, and procurements of Warren & Wetmore, with the purpose of excluding the plaintiff from the profits of the work after 1913."

General Chemical Company Accused

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Complaint was filed against the General Chemical Company of New York today by the Federal Trade Commission, charging that the concern had fixed resale prices for "Rizon" baking powder and had refused to furnish its product to dealers which did not maintain the prices so fixed.

MILK CONTROVERSY AGAIN DEADLOCKED

Agreement Between Dairymen and Distributers Is Upset by Minor Detail.

DOWLING THREAT TO QUIT

Chairman Remains on Commission Only at the Urgent Request of the Governor.

A few minutes after the producers and distributers, at a meeting of the Governor's Milk Commission yesterday afternoon, had reached an agreement on the milk prices for New York City for January, February, and March and a telephone report of the terms had been made to Governor Smith, to be released by him from Albany, there arose a dispute between the two factions over a minor detail of the agreement, involving the handling of milk at one small place in the territory, which caused a second message to be sent to the Governor, telling him that the commission was again deadlocked.

Chairman Robert E. Dowling of the Milk Commission asked the Governor to relieve him from further service on the commission, but he was urged by the Governor, at the suggestion of counsel for the New York Milk Conference Board, to hold another session of the body at 11 o'clock this morning, in the hope that the one detail in controversy might be settled. This he consented to do. If the two factions have not agreed by that time, Chairman Dowling said he was requested by the Governor to make public the point at issue.

Milk receipts yesterday were 1,574,374 quarts, or 87 per cent. of the normal supply, an increase of 5 per cent. over Thursday.

Alfred W. McCann, a food expert, was a witness in the milk inquiry before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo yesterday. He declared that corruption among officials and inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture had caused the farmers to become afraid of being victimized by these officials. Meantime, he said, the children of the city suffered.

Mr. McCann said that nobody knew whether the milk coming into the city from long distances, as at present, was pure or not. He remarked that he would not feed it to his own children.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who is conducting the milk inquiry, was visited at his office yesterday by State Senator James J. Walker and Assemblyman Joseph D. Kelly, who came here to seek information which they said they intended to use in trying to enact legislation to correct conditions which now exist in the milk trade.

Charles W. Burkett, editor of The American Agriculturist, returned yesterday from Albany, where he had attended the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, which was taken up largely, he said, with the milk situation. The meeting, attended by 1,500 farmers from all counties of the State, adopted resolutions emphatically indorsing the position of the Dairymen's League, and promised their support in the fight, he said. He said that the Horticultural Society meeting at Rochester, N. Y., at the same time had taken similar action.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Governor was told by Chairman Dowling that after it was thought the milk controversy had been adjusted a question arose regarding a milk station in New Hampshire, and that the representatives of the distributers asked that they be given until tomorrow morning to confer with the distributers. While admitting that no agreement had been formally reached, the Governor said that he believed the matter of the one milk station was of a minor character and would not seriously hinder the producers and distributers from reaching an agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement the producer would be paid $4.01 a hundred pounds of milk in January, $3.54 in February, and $3.51 in March. In March the $3.51 rate would apply to producers within a radius of 150 miles of New York, while producers in the 250-mile zone would be paid $3.23. After Jan. 25 the distributers would take all the milk the dairymen sent, and from now until Jan. 25 shipments would be limited only by the number of cans available.

Small Ships May Cross Atlantic Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Restrictions against the use in transatlantic trade of sailing vessels and steamers of less than 2,500 tons were withdrawn today by the Shipping Board. Sailing craft had been barred from this traffic because of the danger from submarines, and small steamers were prohibited from crossing the Atlantic because their slow speed made it impossible for them to keep up with the convoys.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Forty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $21,212,100, were chartered today. They include:

Texsteum Co. of New York, Manhattan, floor coverings, $100,000; C. G. Karpe, S. J. Siegel, J. S. Phillips, 30 St. Nicholas Av.

B. H. Hedges Co., Auburn, tools, engines, and appliances, $40,000; B. E. Hedges, L. W. Moulton, G. McPherson, Syracuse.

Louis Rosenthal Cigar Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. A. Goldstein, S. Hyams, L. Rosenthal, 1,528 58th St., Brooklyn.

Atlantic Cinema Corp., Manhattan, films, $10,000; A. Kipp, J. Lawlsohn, L. D. Frealich, 168 Broadway.

Associated Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, exporting and importing of merchandise, $50,000; E. I. Gottlieb, J. H. Muirans, J. Rogue, jr., 275 Central Park West.

Grant Avenue Garage Co., Bronx, $5,000; W. H. and J. Grear, P. Gallagher, 360 East 166th St.

Jordan Export Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting business, $15,000; D. Pearl, A. J. Arnold, J. Jacobs, 2,141 171th Av.

H. J. Macbeth Co., chemists, druggists, and make hardware, $100,000; C. W. Hollaway, H. J. Macbeth, A. P. Anderson, 31 Nassau St.

The Berk Co., Manhattan, children's wearing apparel, $20,000; S. Berkowitz, L. E. Schlesinger, B. T. Gerstein, 280 Broadway.

Leco Electric Lamp Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. & H. Leopold, L. Kline, 3,920 Broadway.

James T. Williams Piling and Lumber Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. G. Price, E. W. Warren, James Williams, 278 West 140th St.

Bankers' Statistics Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; C. Harold, F. H. Butshorn, R. A. MacLean, 218 16th St., Brooklyn.

Lorraine R. and G. Co., Manhattan, realty and construction, $10,000; I. Witkind, J. Ritter, M. Lewis, 310 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

180th Street Garage Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; D. Jacoba, J. Ehly, A. Rosenwald, 679 West 125th St.

Ideal Coin Container Co., Brooklyn, stationery and bank supplies, $50,000; G. T. & C. E. Long, F. W. La Chappelle, 423 State St., Brooklyn.

The Bakers' Pictures and Utensils Co., Manhattan, $5,100; M. and M. Baker, S. Feldman, 540 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

Waneta Cloak House, Manhattan, make ladies and misses' apparel, $6,000; M. Horwitz, S. Abelson, A. Klingman, 237 East 125d St.

Schulse & Vanstee Mfg. Co., Jamestown, furniture, $50,000; A. C. and M. C. Schulse, J. Vanstee, Jamestown.

The Held Mfg. Co., Manhattan, ladies' tailored shirtwaists, $200,000; E. Goldman, H. Kaufman, J. Steinbrink, 508 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Apollo Trading Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $100,000; A. Werner, M. E. and E. M. Klein, 317 West End Av.

Puritan Export Co., Manhattan, $20,000; A. F. Morewood, J. J. Hart, W. Matthews, 39 Broadway.

Fibre Yarn Co., Manhattan, artificial silks, yarns, &c., $20,000; L. E. Farber, W. and J. B. Miller, 15 William St.

Empire Raincoat Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Weisberg, J. and B. Freedgood, 192 Nassau St.

Sussman & Unger, Manhattan, clothing and wearing apparel, generally, $5,000; A. T. Rook, R. Stotter, H. A. Cone, 51 Chambers St.

Empire Fur Dyeing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Levy, C. Smith, A. Singer, 154 Nassau St.

International General Electric Co., Manhattan, electrical and other merchandise, $20,000,000; G. Abbott, A. W. Burchard, C. A. Coffin, 120 Broadway.

Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Corp., Manhattan, transportation, trade and commerce, $100,000; J. F. Grace, J. L. Schaefer, Jr., 25 Broadway. No address given.

The Louden Machinery Co., Albany, barn and hay handling machinery, $10,000; R. B. Louden, C. M. Houck, O. B. Slichter, Albany.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

I. T. Motor Renting Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $10,000.

The Farmers' Standard Carbide Co., Canastota, $25,000 to $300,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Consolidated Ruby Co., Esopus, $50,000 to $1,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Perfect Fuse Co., Buffalo, to Pierce Fuse Corp.

AUTHORIZATION.

The Van Sam Cars Co., Delaware, nonalcoholic beverages, $5,000; representative, W. H. Brown, 1,283 Hudson Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Creek Lumber Co., Middleburgh.

No. 2,833 Creston Avenue Co., Manhattan.

Phoenix Hat Co., Manhattan.

Eisenberg Catering Co., Manhattan.

Wolf Seller, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Charters filed: Fairfield Co., real estate, Atlantic City; $125,000; Charles S. Miller, Northfield; Raymond P. Read, Allos Alkasin of Atlantic City.

Ely & S. Supply Co., guns, Newark, $50,000; Henry M. Stern, jr., Irvington; John E. Chapman, Benjamin Stautenberger, Irvington.

Violet Silk Co., Paterson, $25,000; Joseph Saydah, George Bashkinjy, Naim Bostanieh, Paterson.

George E. Nolan, Inc., brokers, Newark, $500,000; T. Bayard Kirkpatrick, Warren E. Jacobs, Ruth C. Robinson, Newark.

Drake Secretarial College, business college, Jersey City, $100,000; E. O. Gleason, D. E. Gleason, A. J. Gleason, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 17.—Charters filed: La Salle Oil and Refining Co., $200,000; S. H. Redmond, jr., A. M. Fox, Charles H. Bishop of Wilmington.

S. H. Van Geuns & Co., merchandising business, $200,000; P. O'Keefe, George O. Steiger, J. R. Tyrrell of Wilmington.

Home Mutual Loan Association, $100,000.

Drilling Engineering Co., $150,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Seashore Development Co., real estate business, $100,000; Franklin L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, T. F. Mettler of Wilmington.

Federal Security Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

American Shipping and Trading Corp., $100,000; John S. McGovern, Gertrude C. Plumbin, Thomas C. Blake, all of New York.

The Lehrenell Printing Co., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Chester Auto Express, Inc., $80,000; Daniel Willey, Fred E. Willey, Chester Penn.; Henry J. Pollard of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Susquehanna Northern Co., Wilmington, Del., from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

FEARS RAILROAD POLITICS.

It Has Received Too Much Consideration, Thom Tells Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Elimination of political influences, which, he said, had "inevitably been injected into consideration" of railroad regulations by a commission, was urged by A. P. Thom, counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, today, in continuing his argument for the establishment of a department of transportation, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

While disclaiming any purpose of criticising the men who have served on the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Thom said it was generally admitted political consideration had arisen which ought to be eliminated in dealing with railroad problems.

"When a man reaches the dignity and responsibility of a Cabinet officer," he said, "he is less subject to petty political influences and more likely to decide large questions of public policy solely to the public interest.

"Questions relating to railroad revenues would not be determined by the selfish interests of the railroads or the selfish interests of the shippers, but by the public interest. Transportation ought to have its representative in the Cabinet along with those of agriculture, commerce, and the army and navy.

"Under the plan we have offered the Interstate Commerce Commission would be relieved of some of its burdens and would be raised in dignity as a judicial body. It would act as a check both on the railroads and the Department of Transportation."

The proposed Cabinet member, he said, would not be able to build up a political machine by organizing railroad employes under the railway executives' plan, because the individual roads would have charge of their own employes. He urged that Federal incorporation should be compulsory.

Mr. Thom had not concluded his statement when the committee adjourned until Monday.

McCABE'S MAN APPOINTED.

Governor Has McDonald Placed as Deputy Superintendent of Buildings

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Rumblings of discontent growing out of the fight for upState leadership between Patrick H. McCabe and William V. Cooke, both of Albany, were dissipated today in the appointment of Patrick H. McDonald as Deputy State Superintendent of Public Buildings.

McCabe, while generally recognized as the local Democratic leader, has had his place contested by Cooke, a follower of Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, who had some trouble with McCabe. The Albany leader wanted the public buildings appointment and patronage. So did Cooke.

The breach widened until today when Governor Smith stepped in and poured oil on the troubled political waters. McDonald is said to be Smith's own appointee, the Governor having insisted that Superintendent McDonough name him.

McDonald is a McCabe man, and on the face of his appointment it looks like a victory for the leader. This aspect is changed, however, by the fact that McCabe, while apparently successful in obtaining the job for one of his followers, will not have the distribution of any of the patronage that goes with the appointment, as it is understood that the Governor has ruled that appointments to any of the twenty-four paying jobs ready for distribution will have to come through local State committeemen first.

The McDonald appointment also brings to light that the Democratic State Committee will meet Tuesday afternoon next in Syracuse when an entirely new method of conducting campaigns will be adopted. Hereafter State Committeemen are not going to be mere figureheads in the Democratic organization. They will receive more recognition, it is understood, in the hope that trouble may be averted within the ranks.

McDonald gained some notoriety four years ago when he was confidential agent in the State Prison Department and had a physical encounter with Thomas Mott Osborne, then Warden of Sing Sing. His new position pays $3,500 a year.

TO HEAR FORD CASE IN OPEN

Senate Committee Will Hold Public Sessions in Senatorial Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In taking up Henry Ford's petition contesting the election of Truman H. Newberry to the Senate from Michigan, the Senate Elections Committee adopted unanimously a resolution by Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Democrat, for public hearings.

A sharp conflict developed over the right of the committee to decide a contest for a seat in the next Senate. Chairman Pomerene said, when his resolution for an investigation of the Michigan election was voted down recently, that Mr. Ford's petition for a recount had not been filed and that a new issue was presented with the formal contest. Senator Kellog of Minnesota, Republican, in denying that a new issue had developed, insisted that the contest should be decided by the next Congress. The Chairman said, however, the question would have to be settled later, and discussions with counsel proceeded.

Henry E. Bedman of Detroit, counsel for Newberry, in announcing that the latter desired to co-operate with the committee in preserving all evidence, declared the bill introduced in the Michigan Legislature to have the Michigan Supreme Court take charge of the ballots would protect all interests. Senator Ashurst and Democratic colleagues contended that the Senate itself, through the Privileges and Elections Committee, should act.

Alfred Lucking, Mr. Ford's counsel, in contending that the injunctions and proceedings in Michigan did not meet the situation, asked for an immediate investigation and recount by the committee. He declared that the acknowledged expenditures of $176,000 in Mr. Newberry's campaign were "only a fraction," and charged that they actually reached about $500,000.

Ballots at Marquette and Saginaw already had been destroyed or removed, he said, and correspondence of the Newberry campaign managers had been burned.

"It follows that every day's delay is dangerous," said Mr. Lucking. "If the Senate postpones an investigation for six months or a year, the time will be utilized to destroy and suppress the evidence and put witnesses beyond reach."

CHURCH MADE RICH BY OIL.

Refuses $1,000,000 for Right to Develop Wells in Graveyard.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 17.—The Merriman Baptist Church of Ranger, which already has acquired an income of $200,000 a year through oil wells sunk in its church yard, has refused $1,000,000 for the right to develop wells in the grave yard which adjoins the church, it became known here today.

The graveyard now is surrounded by oil wells, and numerous companies have made the congregation, which has only twenty-nine members, fabulous offers for the burying ground.

The congregation has voted that none of its members shall profit personally by its good fortune, but that the entire income shall be devoted to the glory of God. One hundred thousand dollars already has been distributed among Baptist institutions in this State.

Liners to Use Havre Again.

HAVRE, Jan. 17.—The French line of steamships, which abandoned the port of Havre as the French terminus of its transatlantic service during the war, will resume the use of that port for its steamers from New York, beginning next month. The first vessel of the line scheduled to reach here will be the Rochambeau, on Feb. 4.

REACH AGREEMENT IN KNIT GOODS TRADE

Manufacturers and Jobbers Arrange for "Adjustments" to Stabilize Prices.

BUYERS FEARED DECLINE

Wholesalers Predict Heavy Volume of Business, Especially in West and Southwest.

The American knit goods and hosiery industries yesterday made a working agreement with the big dry goods jobbing interests of the country, which had the effect of removing much of the postwar uncertainty as to the immediate future course of prices, and which had caused wholesalers to hesitate in placing orders for Fall merchandise.

Nearly 600 manufacturers, selling agents, and jobbers from every part of the United States gathered yesterday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria to effect such stabilization of the underwear and hosiery markets as would make it feasible for jobbers to place orders without fear that commodity prices might sag between the time of placing orders and the delivery of the goods. Yesterday's conference, which was held under the auspices of a special committee appointed by the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers, was the culmination of a series of dry goods jobbers' meetings held in this city this week. Buyers had refrained from placing their usual orders until it was definitely ascertained whether they would be protected in their purchases against a falling market. On the other hand, manufacturers were confronted with the possibility that the buyers would return to their homes without satisfying their future requirements in the matter of stocks.

At the afternoon session a committee of five from each of the big organizations met and canvassed the war's readjustment period in all of its phases. It was realized that if the mills were to be kept in operation it would be necessary to make concessions to the distributers, and, accordingly, when the committees reported back to the general meeting, the statement was made that the manufacturers would make adjustments on the lowest prices quoted on goods sold between now and June 1 or July 1 next, depending upon the character of the merchandise involved. This action proved gratifying to the buyers attending the conference, and the meeting broke up with the feeling that for the next few months no distributers could place orders without fear of losses.

Nearly all of the wholesalers predicted a heavy volume of business, while those from the West and Southwest said the purchasing power of their respective communities was simply limitless.

Formal resolutions adopted at the conference specified that in the matter of Fall wool and cotton underwear the price of the goods on a given order would be adjusted to the lowest quotation the manufacturer made to July 1, 1919, providing 50 per cent. of the manufacturer's average annual production to the American trade was sold by the above-mentioned date. The consideration of this recommendation to adjust prices to the patronage that goes with the appointment, as it is understood that the Governor has ruled that appointments to any of the twenty-four paying jobs ready for distribution will have to come through local State committeemen first.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BEARSKIN Wanted.—All colors. American Produced Stuffed Toy Co., 116 Wooster St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on ladies' and children's Spring coats. Call with samples, 56 West 22d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for juniors' coats and capes, better grade, snappy styles. 16 West 26th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade; call with samples all week. 37 East 22d, Suite 52.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large cloak and suit house wants to connect with dress manufacturers who have their own material; only those making up to date stylish and well made merchandise need answer. Box W 614, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—S. Solomon, 470 4th Av., wants jobs for spot cash, silk, satin and serge dresses, also georgette, for immediate delivery; also placing orders for ten days delivery.

FOIRET TWILL Wanted.—Lorraine 2057, black and navy; also all shades trimline. Farragut 3769.

FOPLINE Wanted.—Open for 9885, American, black; Gine Bros., 109 West 39th. Farragut 2223.

FOPLINE Wanted.—Can use black 9081S or 09077 Popiin. Finkelstein, Spring 6311.

SATINE Wanted.—Yarn dye cotton back satine, black. D. Frehl, 108 West 37th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy 11488, 519, 54290, or similar, for spot cash as a low price. Farragut 8880.

SERGE Wanted.—Black and navy, 10s; big quantity for cash. Ward & Levy, 127 West 20th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity, 4060, 4080, 4051, 4405, all colors; trioline 4715, serge 5067. Gramercy 6227.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 6809, shade 145; also American 90610, black; cash. Mad. Sq. 5388.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and plaid taffetas and messalines; also three-thread crepe; must be cheap. Apply Saturday, 1,270 Broadway, Room 518.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Tan, pekin, navy, reindeer. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Silk and cloth suits of the better kind only; looked at from 9 to 12 A. M., 10th floor, 30th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Tan and other street shades; good quality only desired. Madison Square 7480.

TRICOTINES and Poiret Twills Wanted.—All colors; also botany, velours. Madison Square 8626.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for 1919 line. Bonhorn, 112 Madison Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Tan; also tan gabardines. Phone Farragut 9606.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweights, taupe, brown shades; also silvertones and other Fall coatings; state quantities; best cash price. Broadway & Son, Ltd.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy all colors, cotton back, for cash. Lilly & McElroy, Farragut 9439.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 5860 buns tan at right price. Gramercy 6174.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades; also tricotines. Mad. Sq. 8585.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Quantity in dress weights and dress shades. Harry A. Roman Co., 22 West 32d. Madison Sq. 1218.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS.—Various styles, close out lots from factory inventory. The W. H. Dean Co., 45 East 17th St.

BROADCLOTH.—E. & H., and Botany; also black, all shades tan, Pekin, reindeer, navy, brown, burgundy, velours. Farragut 9760.

COATS.—300 snappy velours, kerseys, pom poms, fur-trimmed and self collars; very wonderful values. 37 West 27th.

COATS.—Salt's plush coats, plain and fur trimmed, for January sales. N. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 36th.

COATS.—Suitable for January and February sales at very low prices. Joseph Schwartz, 127 West 30th.

COATS.—300 beautiful Winter coats, mostly fur trimmed; $6 up. Freedman Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

DRESSES, big inducement on serge, jersey, and taffetas to big users only; also jobs on hand. London Apparel Co., 9 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—All-wool Jersal dresses at $6.75 net; we also make satins, taffetas, and serges at prices cheaper than elsewhere. Jersal Co., 37 West 28th St.

GARFIELDS' For Sale—510, at $2.25 net; W-423, 19 pieces; A-127, 18 pieces; 2,315, 9 pieces; Andrews' mills, style 1464, at $2.25 net, shade 249, 5 pieces; shade 286, 17 pieces; style 467, 5 pieces. The Sandeman Hirsch-heimer Co., 1,323 West 9th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

HOSIERY.—Have quantities of wool hose, also heavy underwear. 396 Broadway, Room 904, Franklin 589.

OVERALLS.—A lot on hand and would sell at a sacrifice to right buyer. Tel. 8856 Canal.

POPLINS.—50 pieces navy at a price, gabardines, 5 pieces white, 20 pieces tan. Farragut 9690.

POPLINS.—All wool 8158, black and navy, at $1.60 net, 36-inch. Regent 2940.

SERGES.—All brands, all numbers; below market price. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 1337.

SERGES.—8200 Gilbert's, 09070, 526, 519, 800, navy; very cheap. Mad. Sq. 8598.

SERGES.—Garfields 519, Andrews 1464 navy. Orchard 08706.

SKIRTS.—All-wool French serge, at $2.50; other good values. Quitrite Skirt, 37 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—Tricolette 675, all colors. Quitrite Skirt, 37 West 28th.

SUITS.—100 ladies' and misses' sport and model suits, made in gabardines, navy serge, and mixtures, to close out at a price. 8792 Chelsea.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

TRICOTINE.—Wm. F. Reade 3900, Garfield 4718; also Peirce twills. Farragut 6758.

VELOURS, Sergos, Poplins; quick delivery to cutting-up trade. Byrnes Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 824.

VELOURS, checks, Oxfords, 8868, 11488; cheap. Greeley 6848.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk waists; out-of-town factories; must have every detail of manufacturing, have facilities to turn out work; best prices paid and all-year work. A 79 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted on girls' fine silk dresses; work cut and not cut; we furnish patterns. Write for appointment; K 4 Times.

CONTRACTORS with plants out of city on silk waists; those who can make a good waist. Box B. B., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

Allied Industries.

CHEVRONS.—Look, we beat them all; red and blue felt chevrons, $3.25 per gross, in quantities; immediate delivery. Nat Bleeden, 195 6th Av. Farragut 9346.

DRUMMER TRUNKS Wanted.—Suitable for children's bathrobe line. Apply position Mfg. Co., 1,123 Broadway. Phone Mad. Sq. 7128.

SERVICE BARS.—Overseas campaign service bars; also ribbon and bars separate, for immediate delivery; also overseas caps, leggins, and chevrons. Fudin & Perry, 135 Prince St.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; tax estimates made, balance sheets, profits statements prepared. B 312 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with executive, designing, and sales experience, speaking seven languages, wishes interview referring domestic or foreign connection. G 312 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5@5¼ per cent. for the best names Thursday, 5@5¼.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Have Reduced Their Prices.

Information received in the muslin underwear trade is to the effect that very little buying is being done at the present time, especially where the materials were bought at the higher prices. One firm said yesterday that it is almost impossible to sell merchandise at the prevailing prices. Although in some cases the price has been reduced from 25 to 30 per cent., this has proved much of an inducement to the jobbing and retail trade.

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Higher-Priced Blouses in Demand.

Buyers who are now in the city purchasing the new lines of women's blouses are apparently more interested in the higher priced goods. Some firms say that the orders now being received are relatively small in comparison with those taken last year. Others state that they are taking some large orders from the out-of-town trade, but find the local stores a little slow in buying their Spring lines.

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Negligees Are Selling.

Reports received from salesmen in the West and South are to the effect that negligees selling at wholesale from $10 to $25 are much more in demand than the cheaper lines. In almost every section good-sized orders are being taken, except in the New England States, where buyers are not particularly interested in these goods. In the Spring showing georgette and combinations of chiffon and georgette are being made quite large. Several embroidered and hand-painted effects on lightweight materials are among the new offerings.

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Buying a Little Earlier.

In view of the unsettled conditions in the dress manufacturing industry, the local trade are placing their orders a little earlier this season. It is said that this precaution is being taken in order that they will be covered in things for some time to come. A large number of out-of-town buyers were in the city yesterday, and the orders that were placed more than measure up to the ones received last year. In almost every case

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., BET. 5TH & 7TH AVS. REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 10:30. "GOD'S CALL TO MAN." 12. SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PASTOR'S BIBLE CLASS. 8. "A SATISFIED SAVIOR." ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM AT EVENING SERVICE.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, E. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FAITH." 8—"WE ARE SONS OF GOD." Mr. Shackleford will sing "SAVED BY GRACE."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 5 to 9 West 46th St. Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. John D. Rockefeller, jr., Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"WHEAT AND TARES." Tares are those children of the Devil who constitute the false systems of Christianity in the world. Will Christ come and take the wheat into his barn before he burns up the tares?

8 P. M.—"PERILOUS TIMES. A LEAGUE OF NATIONS CANNOT CURE THEM." Dr. Haldeman's sermons are attracting great audiences. He will give the causes of present and coming perils. One hundred million dollars' worth of food cannot stop anarchy. The Roman cornship expedient no longer satisfies people. Anarchy needs FORCE, NOT FOOD. Is organized national friendship a rhetorical fallacy? Can there be any permanent peace until Christ comes? Friday Night, January 24, 8 o'clock. "All About Jews."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M., A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, "A SECOND CHANCE." 8 P. M., JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, "LIGHT AND SHADE IN THE LAND OF VALOR."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST. CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (CHAPLAIN) CLINTON WUNDER will preach at both services. 11 A. M.—"OLD ABRAHAM IN U. S. A. UNIFORM TODAY." 8 P. M.—"A GUARANTEED CURE FOR UNHAPPINESS."

Baton Class for Men, 10 A. M. Led by Mr. Wunder. Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"What's Wrong with the Church?" 8 P. M.—"Nationalism," Problem Confronting League of Nations in Series on "Building the New World."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M. "Selling in Shadow." 8 P. M.—Lieut. Dodelle, French Army.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES. Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av. Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 54 W. 43d St. Eighth Church—Subway Bldg., 86th & Lex. Av. Seventh Church—260 W. 42d St. 11 A. M. only. Eighth Church—Subway Bldg., 86th & Lex. Av. Sanford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. JEFFERSON DAVIS preaches at 11 and 8. 11, "Building a Better World." 8, "What the War Has Taught."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway near 76th St. Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Church of Columbia preaches at 11 A. M.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria. Services Sunday, 11 A. M. Speaker: Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "Perpetual Rejoicing." ADULT BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST. Sunday Morning, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock.

Speaker, Dr. FELIX ADLER. Subject: "THE GREAT PROBLEM OF AMERICANIZATION." Sunday Evening, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock. Speaker: MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN. Subject: "ELIJAH AND THE CONFLICT OF RELIGION."

Interdenominational

THE NEW OUTLOOK IN THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD is the theme of an address which the public is invited to hear on Thursday, January 23d, at 8:30 P. M., at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and 29th Street, under the auspices of the American Christian Literature Society for Moslems, by DR. S. M. ZWEMER, F. R. G. S., of Cairo, Egypt.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"What's Wrong with the Church?" 8 P. M.—"Nationalism," Problem Confronting League of Nations in Series on "Building the New World."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av. between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. DAVID M. STEELE, D. D., of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner Broadway and 104th St. 11 and 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP. 11 A. M.: "No Compromise." 8 P. M., "Revival Preparedness." Thurs., 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Services at 10:45 and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. R. A. Forrest, Tucson, Ga.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 314 West 56th St. ALWYN BALL, Jr., 8:15 P. M.—"The Revelation of Jesus Christ."

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45 A. M. HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU WILL SPEAK ON "THE FUTURE OF TURKEY." ALL ARE WELCOME.

FREE SYNAGOGUE FORUM, 44 WEST 68TH ST., SUNDAY, AT 8:15 P. M. TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, ESQ., WILL SPEAK ON "NEW YORK'S PRESENT TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM."

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. SATURDAY MORNING SERVICE AT 10:15. SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN. "THE JEW'S CLAIM AND THE WORLD'S CHALLENGE."

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre, 116th and 5th Av. Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Dr. WILLIAM MacANDREWS, (Associate Supt. of Schools,) will speak on "THE SCHOOLS AND AMERICANISM."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly. Subject, IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St. Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Monday Evening, Jan. 20, 1919, ANNUAL MEETING INNER MISSION SOCIETY. Speakers: Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, D. D.; Major John T. Aston, Rev. W. C. Schaefer, jr.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 74t St.—Dr. Romenmyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

CHELSEA, FT. WASHINGTON AV. & 178. REV. GEORGE BENTON SMITH. 11 A. M.—Pulpit Exchanged. 8 P. M.—Motion Pictures, "The Cross in Pagoda Land."

GRACE, West 104th, bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. 11 A. M.—Dr. Harris. 7:30—McAllister Sisters and Dr. Preston.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Sunday 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Special 5 o'clock Thursday service. (Jan. 23,) by Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Topic, "The Church in the New Age."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. &7th Av. Rev. J. W. CHASEY, B. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Prince of Promises." 8 P. M.—"The Influence of Theodore Roosevelt."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. J. G. McCORMACK, D.D. 8 P. M.—CHAPLAIN E. L. NIXON. 6:30 P. M.—Fellowship. Soldiers and sailors invited; refreshments.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St. 8 P. M., BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON, Religious Director Overseas Y. M. C. A.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. Rev. RAYMOND M. ARCHER, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Crossing the Sea." 4:30 P. M.—"Five Barley Loaves." 10:15 A. M. Men's Bible Class. Soldiers and Sailors Invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK. 11 A. M.—An Essential Occupation. 8 P. M.—The Intelligence Office.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10:15 A. M. Service, 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE BONES OF THE PROPHET." Evening meeting 8 o'clock. Address by GENERAL T. COLEMAN DU PONT, "WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

New Thought

Te-morrow at 4 P. M. "LOVE— How to Obtain and How to Retain It." By MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND (Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward)

AT COHAN THEATRE, Broadway and 42d Street. Doors open at 3:30 P. M. A copy of a personal letter from Judge Troward on this subject will be given free to all who attend the Sunday lecture. SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. FREE DAILY LECTURES Bretton Hall, 86th Street and Broadway, every morning at 11 o'clock (except Saturdays and Sundays). Friday Evening, at 8:30 o'clock. *At Bretton Hall.* Subject Free Friday Evening Lecture, "WHY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WILL IS ESSENTIAL."

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE. 222 WEST 72D STREET. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., EDITH A. MARTIN. 3:30 P. M., CHARLES C. BELLE. 5 to 8 P. M., Informal Reception to Mrs. TOWNE. All Welcome. 8:15 P. M., ELIZABETH TOWNE. Monday, 8:15 P. M., EDITH A. MARTIN. Tuesday, 8 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. 8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., HARRY GAZE. Wed., 8 P. M., Healing, Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., MARY ALLEN. 8:15 P. M., Mrs. VANCE CHENEY. Thurs., 8 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Conde Smith, 8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON. Friday, 8 P. M., Healing, Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN. Sat., 8:15 P. M., SUCCESS FORUM.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, The Business Church of New York City, Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room,) 11:15. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP will begin a course of 10 Lessons, and if the public of New York realized their value to them no hall in the city would hold the people. He DEMONSTRATES and will tell you how.

Sunday evening at 8:15, (Room A,) same hotel, Mr. Northrup will speak. Subject: "How to Provide for the 'I Wonder's'." Admission free to both meetings.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER, 28 West 72d St.—Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Sabbath School. 11:15 A. M., WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Subject: "Christ You." 3:30 P. M., PAULA VERDU. 8:15 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Mondays and Fridays, 8:15 P. M., ADA RAINEY, "Law of Prosperity." Wednesday, 2 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Meetings at 8 and 8:15 P. M. daily, except Saturday. WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Advanced Lectures, Thursday, 3 and 8:15 P. M.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY. HARRY GAZE, Messenger. Opening Sunday Morning, Jan. 19, at 11. GOLD ROOM OF THE CHALIF STUDIOS, Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163-5 West 57th St. "HOW TO FIND THE SPRING OF LIFE AND HAPPINESS." All Invited. Bring Your Friends.

Mrs. MARY CHAPIN, Sundays, 11 A. M., 4 East 42d St., Mehlin Hall, Corner 5th Av. "WHY WE ARE LOVED." "We all crave the satisfaction and support for our spirits in being loved. What wins that which is so important to us?" Classes Monday Evening, 8. Interviews Biltmore, Room 461.

Dr. JOSEPH PERRY GREEN, President of the College of Divine Metaphysics, Will preach SUNDAY, 11 A. M., at CHALIF'S HALL, 163 West 57th St., on "UNFAILING LOVE AS A HEALING POWER." Everybody Welcome.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the Life More Abundant, will meet on Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, Jan. 19, "The Difference Between Looking and Seeing." Music. All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, 163 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall. Sunday, 11 A. M., Monday, 8 P. M. KATHARINE EGGLESTON, Speaker.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40. At 4 P. M. Elgar's Oratorio "THE LIGHT OF LIFE." Chorus Choir. Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Lambert Murphy, Frank Croxton, Soloists. Clarence Dickinson, Organist and Choirmaster. At 7:30 P. M., Army and Navy Evening Service. Speaker, WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, Assistant Director of the Foyers du Soldat with the French Army, who will speak of his work and experiences in France. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:20.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor 10:00 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach at both services. Offering for Church Extension Committee of N. Y. Presbytery. Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10: Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. in the Chapel, Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1716. Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation. FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET.

REV. DR. HUGH BLACK. 8 P. M., MUSICAL SERVICE. Schubert's Cantata, THE SONG OF MIRIAM. Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. PAGNANI.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Rev. Daniel Hefman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Church for the Times." 7:45 P. M.—"Celebration of Ratification." Prominent Speakers; Special Music.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. WILSON AULL, D. D., will preach at both services.

Presbyterian

LABOR TEMPLE, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue. OPEN FORUM—3 P. M. "Making Democracy Safe for Humanity." 2—"The Shop, the Machine, and the Worker." Speaker—RICHARD ROBERTS of London. LECTURE—5 P. M., "Shelley: The Revolutionist." DR. WILL DURANT.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30—REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., *Dr. Mackay.*

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. and 86th St. REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, PASTOR, will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. PRESBYTERIAN, Corner 141st St.—Services 11 and 8. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Pastor.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, Cor. 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches, 11 and 8. 11—"The Great Dry Mystery." 8—"The End of a Perfect Day," with musical interpretations by Hans Kronold, 'Cellist.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "The Church of the Future."

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. Austin Smith. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. H. Percy Silver. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector).11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—"Religious Self-Determination," (Rector.) 4—Music: "The Beatitudes," Cesar Franck. 8—Forum: "Experiences in Russia under the Czar, Kerensky, and the Bolsheviki." Speaker, Mr. Jerome Davis, in charge all Y. M. C. A. work in Russia to Nov. 10 last.

MR. JEROME DAVIS, in charge of all Y. M. C. A. Work in Russia, Will Deliver an Address on EXPERIENCES IN RUSSIA UNDER THE CZAR, KERENSKY, AND THE BOLSHEVIKI, at the "THE PUBLIC FORUM," CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Sunday, Jan. 19, at 8 P. M. THE PUBLIC IS INVITED.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 80th St., near Madison Avenue. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rector.) 4 P. M. (Rev. JOHN ACWORTH.) Tours' Communion Service in C. at 11; HARP SOLO, "Evensong," by Hasselmans; INSTRUMENTAL QUARTET, "Exaltation," by Dickinson; ANTHEM, "Seek Ye the Lord," by Roberts, at 4. VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, ORGAN. ALL WELCOME.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M., (Rector.) 8 P. M., Rev. Arthur P. Gray, D. D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, D.D., Rector. Services 8:30 and 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M.—Carol Service, (repeated by request.) 9 P. M.—Dean Robbins, of the Cathedral.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Parochial Service, (The Rector) ..11 A. M. Later Evensong, (Rev. C. C. Bentley) 8 P. M. Daily Noonday Service at 12:20.

The Rt. Rev. FRANK du MOULIN, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio, Will preach at 11 o'clock service. CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, B. D., Rector. Other Services 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 ..... M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Speaker, Frank E. Jenkins.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong. Address by T. R. BRIDGES, D. D. SPECIAL ORGAN, VIOLIN AND ORGAN, Prayers and intercession, with address, daily except Saturday, 12:20 to 12:40. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 244 East 51st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M. Service and Address, (in Italian,) 4 P. M. Evensong and Sermon at 8 P. M. Sunday school every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Intercessions Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway, 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar, 8, 8:45, 9:45, 11 A. M., 4, 8 P. M., Popular Vespers, (4 P. M.) Leo Kiggs, Recital Organist; Helen E. Vogel, Violinist; Florence W. Vogel, 'Cellist.

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. B. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR. Preaches at 11 A. M. on "UNRIGHTEOUS MAMMON." Also at Vespers. 4 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Park Av. and 51st St. The Rev. LLEWELYN PARKS, D.D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, The Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D.D. 2:00 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:30 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address, (Rector.)

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 2d Av. ALL SEATS SOLD FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES: 8, 11 (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Thanksgiving service for parents and friends of men in service. Special Music. Address by Rector. Doors open 7:30 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. WILLIAM PITT McGUNNE, Rector. Masses—7, 8, 9:30, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 4.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector, 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (RECTOR;) 4 P. M., (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 8, 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Bishop Burch.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector. "The Harsh Abusiveness of Christ." 4 P. M.—Patriotic Service, followed by lecture by G. Stanley Hall on "Religion and Modern Psychology."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses 7:30, 8:15 and 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rev. S. F. Delany, D. D.) 10:45; Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. F. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector, 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway and Fulton Street. Services 8, 10:30 and 5; also A PREACHING SERVICE, 3 P. M. During Jan., Feb. Society of St. John Evangelist (Cowley Fathers) Father Gavin, S. S. J. E.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Rev. C. A. ASHBY preaches at 11.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service & Sermon (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Violin and Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St.—DR HOUGHTON, Rector. Services—7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M. SERMON and TOURS' MASS, 10:30 A. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Wall St. 7, 8, 9—Holy Communion. 10:30—Morning Prayer. 11:00—Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer. 4:45 P. M.—Instruction on Christian Doctrine.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 324 West 97th St. 8, 11, (Rev. F. Burgess); 5, (Rev. F. Burgess.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, 11 A. M. Signor Giampiccoli, Moderator, Waldensian Church, Italy. Subject: "The Italian Protestants in War and Reconstruction." 8 P. M. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D.D., of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Subject: "Theodore Roosevelt."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. MALCOLM J. MacLEOD, } Ministers. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, } 11 A. M. Dr. MacLEOD. 8 P. M. Rev. R. W. COURTNEY. Subject: "Men for the Age."

THE WEST END CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D. Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Special Music, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING BERG, D. D., Minister, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: The Church of To-day." Dr. BERG at 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:55 A. M. All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. DR. HUYETT, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services, 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av. Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 122d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Rev. Robert Bruce Clark will preach. 8 P. M.—Preaching by Dr. Tilton.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at Night P. M. Stamp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspiration Speaker, Will Lecture. Messages Given.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. Services Friday at 2:30. Sunday at 8. Speaker next Sunday, Mrs. Florian Krug. Message bearer, Mrs. Holmes.

Theosophy

AT 2,228 BROADWAY. N. Y. LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, FOUNDED 1897. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Sunday, at 8:15 P. M. Speaker: DR. J. MILTON WILLIS. "THE FINDING OF THE MASTER."

COMING. Mr. A. P. Warrington, National President of the American Section Theosophical Society, at Hotel McAlpin, 34th St. and Broadway, Jan. 26 and Feb. 2, 8:15 P. M. Subjects announced later.

AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 67th St. Central Lodge Theosophical Society. International President, Mrs. Annie Besant. SUNDAY, JAN. 19, 8:15 P. M. Mrs. MAUDE LAMBART-TAYLOR. "THE POWERS THAT NATURE SPIRITS OF ALGERNON BLACKWOOD." Classes: Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M., The Secret Doctrine. Fridays, 8:15 P. M., Elementary Theosophy. PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent,) 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sun. Eve., 8:15, "Apparitions." George F. Russell.

Unitarian.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "THE WAY OF LIFE—IN BIOLOGY." Rev. Marie St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister. Forum 8 P. M., Dr. JONATHAN C. DAY, Commissioner of Public Markets. "Milk Markets for Six Million."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "THE REDISCOVERY OF GOD (2) A BETTER WORLD, THE WORK OF GOD." 8:15 P. M.—HARRY F. WARD, "LABOR AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE."

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. at 20th St. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Christian Denominations; To What End?" A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, "IN SIGHT OF THE PROMISED LAND."

Y. M. C. A.

Sunday, C. WALLACE PETTY, 4 P. M. "Breaking Into the Big League." Music.—Members Lt. Ridgley's 69th Reg. Band. Thursday, 8:30 P. M., The Public Welcome. Dr. C. E. SHAW, Recital of Modern Opera, "The Jewels of the Madonna." EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 153 East 86th St. Lexington Av. Subway Express Stop.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS Y. M. C. A., 531 West 156th St., Near Broadway. HENRY HAINES, "A Man Who Came Back." A Human Life Story. 4:30 P. M. Ladies Invited.

"WORLD PROBLEMS AND MINE." Dr. FRANK CRANE, West Side Y.M.C.A., 4 P. M., 318 W. 57th St.

DR. KARL REILAND, "AMERICAN RECONSTRUCTION." 23d St. Y.M.C.A., 216 W. 23d St., Sun., 4 P.M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av., (534 St.) 4:30, MISS MINETTE ARCOTT, Speaker. 7:30, MR. E. GRAHAM WILSON, Speaker, (Gen. Secretary West Side Y. M. C. A.)

Y. W. C. A.

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 601 West 50th St. MRS. E. P. BURGER, Speaker. VESPERS at 4 P. M.

HARLEM BRANCH, 240 Lenox Av. RED CROSS SUNDAY. 4:30, MRS. FRANK WRIGHT BALDWIN.

BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 176th St. REV. LYMAN R. HARTLEY of the Ft. George Presbyterian Church. VESPERS, 4:30. Social Hour following.

STUDIO CLUB, 39 East 82d St. DR. WILTON MERLE-SMITH of the Central Presbyterian Church. VESPERS at 5 P. M. Tea, 4 to 5 P. M.

Other Services

A STRIKING SUBJECT. NOT A DULL MOMENT. "THE MUCH MARRIED MAN OF THE BIBLE: HIS MESSAGE TO YOU." Casino Theatre, 39th Street and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Good Music. Free.

SUNDAY NIGHT—6 O'CLOCK. Broadhurst Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. ELMER E. PERRY, Speaker. "PERMANENT PEACE." An Utopian Dream—An Idealistic Illusion. Seats Free. Questions Answered. Doors Open 7:15. Miss E. Bockell at Piano.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY makes life livable here and hereafter. Nothing like it anywhere. Not better—Not worse—*But Different.* CRITERION THEATRE, B'way at 44th St. Sunday, 11 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. P., Orator. Subject: "THE THREE MONKEYS." A wonderful lecture by a Big Man.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On Saturday, Jan. 18, our Superintendent, T. J. Noonan, will complete 15 years of active service with The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. We anticipate a remarkable gathering. You are invited. Gospel service nightly, 10 P. M. Nothing like it in the world.

"The Desire of All Nations Shall Come." How? When? Where? Lecturer—W. J. HOLLISTER. Sunday, 3 P. M., Berean Bible Class. Carnegie Hall, Studio 61.

154 West 57th St., New York City. All welcome. Seats free. No collection.

MRS. L. DOW BALLIEU, Philosophy of Numbers Lecture. WILL LECTURE AT 2,228 BROADWAY, JAN. 19 at 11 A. M. Also Jan. 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, at 11 A. M. & 8:15 P. M. Students' & Leaders' Class 2 P. M.

ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS. DR. and Mrs. F. HOMER CURTIS. Sun., 11 A. M., "God and the Number Seven." Wed., 8 P. M., "The Ouija Board, Its Uses and Dangers."

Public Healing Service Daily at Noon. 298 West End Av., cor. 74th St.

BROOKLYN

Congregational

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock Street, between Bedford and Franklin Avenues. (Take Fulton Street "L" or surface car to Franklin Avenue.) P

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MAIDEN LANE, n w corner Front St, 69x 50.5 to e s Fletcher St, x76.5x70.5; Maiden Lane, n s corner Water St, 67.4x80.5 to e s Fletcher St, x84.6x89.2; this equal lien with mtge recorded Nov. 30, 1917 and March 8, 1918; Smith Valley Realty Corp. to New Jersey Zinc Co., 55 Wall St, Dec. 31, 1918, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank P. Nolan, 59 Wall St.....$85,000

SPRING ST, 148, s s, 20x80, E. M., Jan. 15; Benjamin Harris to Manhattan Savings Institution, 641 Broadway, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Henry W. Kennedy, 256 Broadway.....$22,500

1ST AV, 1,374, e s, 52.2 ft n of 73d St, 25x 87, Jan. 17; Siegfried F. Fantel to William Klapper, 351 East 72d St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Moses Goodman, 287 Broadway.....$2,000

43D ST, 142-5 West, n s, 465 ft w of 6th Av, 60x100.5; 44th St, 150 West, 16.8x100.4, E. M., Jan. 17; Woodstock Hotel Co. to Kimes Realty Co., 111 Broadway, due Dec. 31, 1919, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $125,000; attorneys, Leventritt, U., N. & L., 111 Broadway.....$50,000

125TH ST, 343 West, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11, P. M., Jan. 16; Martin A. Graham to Sophia and Fanny Goodman, 640 West 171st St, due Jan. 1, 1924; attorney, Everett B. Haymann, 35 Nassau st.....$15,000

136TH ST, 113 West, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, P. M.; Theresa W. Robinson to Rimero Corp., 2,568 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $7,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,122, e s, 16.8x100.4; John J. Byrnes to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, Jan. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

BROOK AV, 568, e s, 25x100; William B. Kirchhof to William P. Black, 7,324 9th Av., Brooklyn, prior mtg $12,500, Jan. 16, due June 16, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

CLINTON AV, 2,150, e s, 33x150; Sadie Schwartz to Jacob Ullian, 2 Jackson Av., Corona, L. I., July 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$650

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 75x100; Anne Gully to Edward J. Schaeffler, 400 West 160th St, Jan. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Holden & Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$5,000

PARK AV, e s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 50x irregular; Universal Sheet Metal Works, Inc., to Aaron Brand, 1,510 Crotona Park East, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $5,000, Jan. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$8,500

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 183d St, 40.11x71.2x77.6x62.7; Charles Danewits to Arrow Building Corp., 217 Broadway, 1st mtg $38,000, Jan. 10, due Jan. 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$8,000

WEST 1-3 of Lot 956, map of Wakefield, 23.4x114; Leopold Moses to Isaac Liberman, 719 East 218th St, prior mtg $8,500, Jan. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

154TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Courtland Av, 50x100; Fred Meyer to Charles D. Siemer, 311 Willis Av, prior mtg $34,000, Jan. 9, due Jan. 2, 1925, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Hartman, 3d Av. and 148th St.....$10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 574; Robert F. Hubbard to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$40,000

BUVINGTON ST, 227; Ida Klingstein to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$25,350

ROOSEVELT ST, 36; Louis Babino to James Babino, Jefferson Street, Brooklyn; attorney, S. J. Comfort, 126 Broadway.....$2,000

WEST END AV, 738; Mount Vernon Trust Co., administrator, to Ephraim B. Levy, 2 West 72d St; attorneys, Lachman & Gans, 35 Nassau st.....2 assignments, $1,300 and $2,750

20TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av; Equitable Trust Co. of New York to Bessie M. F. Hill, 174 Morris St, Jersey City, N. J.; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$7,500

27TH ST, 323 East; James A. Trowbridge et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

37TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft e of 10th Av, mtg $16,000; 97th St, 118 and 120 West, mtg $6,000; Cathedral Parkway, 45 to 53, mtg $20,000; Charles Freeman to Philip Freeman, 68 Lenox Av....3 assignments, each $1

110TH ST, 12 and 14 East, 2 mtgs, each $20,000; Stars and Stripes Realty Co. to Samuel Cohen, 254 West 112th St; attorney, Joseph E. Greenberg, 299 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 171 and 173 East, mtg $2,000; Carrie Altman to Ella Van Daniels, 460 Greene Av, Brooklyn.....$1

162D ST, n s, 241.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Sally B. Lowinger to Louis S. Hirsch, 448 West 162d St; attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer, 27 William St.....$12,500

182D ST, 524 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Herbert E. Sudderly, 102 West 85th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

242D ST, 136 to 164 East, mtg $11,000; Georgina M. Bowe to Beekman Lorillard, Phoenix, Ariz.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Bell, 40 Cedar St.....$1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner 163th St, 51.2x 79; Francis J. Murphy to Edward S. Murphy, 1,235 Park Av.; attorneys, Gillespie & O. C., 23 Vesey St.....$8,000

BROOK AV, 100 ft e of 171st St, 82.7x 30.8x32.7x89.3; Theresa E. McGoldrick to Cath. Lesser, 120 Lewis Av, Elmhurst, L. I.; attorney, E. T. Martin, 507 Tremont Av.....$19,000

FREEMAN ST, 970; William N. Harte to Aaron Futterman, 867 East 164th St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; an interest of.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Aaron Futterman to Meyer Futterman, 779 Katonah Av; attorney, same.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Meyer Futterman to Albert M. Banker, Johnston, N. Y.; attorney same.....$2,000

MELROSE AV, 680; Gus Fuld and another to Bronx Savings Bank; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 197th St, 100x50; Columbia Trust Co. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Greater New York Savings Bank, 498 5th Av; attorney, same.....$27,000

2D AV, s e s, 100 ft n 162d St, 75x70; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Greater New York Savings Bank, 498 5th Av, Brooklyn; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$13,600

178D ST, n s, 44.5 ft w of Bathgate Av, 42x 100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Ida Klingenstein, 77 East 89th St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$7,000

174TH ST, 452-56 East, leasehold; Simon Schylosky to Mary Bramos, trustee, 104 East 51st; attorney, William W. Lesselroad, 128 Broadway.....$1

176TH ST, 412 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to George Ashforth, at New Rochelle, N. Y.; attorneys, Otterbourg, G. & H., 200 5th Av.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; George Ashforth, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Annie Siplkin, 412 East 178th St; attorney, same.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,482, portion of store, part of cellar, and use show window, 1,490 Broadway; Gray Drug Co. to Frank Kalen, 1,859 Southern Boulevard, from Jan. 6, 1919 to Dec. 31, 1923; attorney, George Hirsch, 1,123 Broadway.....$10,000

5TH AV, 413, all; Max Caeser to Leon Feinberg, 50 West 112th St, and another, 12 2-12 years from Feb. 1, 1919; attorney, Benjachattel mtgs of $6,200 and .....$4,700 to 6,200

72D ST, 213 East, all; Keva C. Arluck to Aug. Graf, 214 East 57th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1919; address A. Graf, 213 East 72d St, repairs, &c., and.....$1,000

100TH ST, 60 East, all; Ada C. Lockwood to Aren Rosenkrantz, 54 East 100th St; 5 years from Dec. 1, 1918; attorney, James A. Turley, 233 Broadway, repairs, &c., and $420

182D ST, 521 and 523 West, all; Anna D. Trowbridge and another to Goelet Leasing Co., 115 Broadway, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1919; attorney, Jacob S. Berman, 346 Broadway $4,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 514; Rudolph Levin against Annetta Villard, owner; Victoria Building and Contracting Co., contractor....$336.50

26TH ST, 32 East; Joseph B. Hurwitz against estate of Jonathan Petrie, owner; Florence A. Scheftel, lessee and contractor.....$1965.00

47TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. against Francis X. O'Connor, owner; Donald Construction Co., Inc.....$880.00

53D ST, 5 East; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against William S. Fyle, owner; Building Repair Co., contractor (renewal)....$206.90

116TH ST, 66 West; Radia Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against 66 West 116th St. Inc., owner; William Sinkowitz, Inc., contractor $157.00

Bronx.

HONEYWELL AV, 2,081; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. against Petronella Barone, owner; Louis Bianco, contractor.....$137.68

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BAXTER ST, 91 and 93; 118th St, 336 and 338 East, and 132d St, 80 West; Mary Tardiff against Lewis H. Tomasulli et al., (action to construe will, &c.) attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x irregular; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against Samuel McMillan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

9TH AV, e s, 99.1 ft s of 30th St, 8½ inches by 70; Frederick G. Reynolds et al. against Clara W. Neumagen et al., (action to recover possession;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

36TH ST, 326 and 328 East; Henry Dryfoos et al. against Ede Lavenson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. R. Adams.

11TH ST, 58, 60, and 62 East; Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Broadway-John St. Corp. et al., (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Larkin & Perry.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,173; Mary Tarditi against Lewis M. Tomazzoli et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

LOT 67, Block 2,615, Section 10, on tax map; City of New York against Joseph O. Downes et al., (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, W. P. Burr.

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100; Henry Berghorn's Sons, Inc., against Filemena de Lorenzo et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

169TH ST, s w corner of Steibbins Av, 19.5x 90; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against Violet Corwith et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

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$45 MONTH and small quarterly payment buys California type Commercial Corp. Home, garage, sleeping porch, etc.; beautiful street. Two minutes west of Kings Highway Station. Sea Beach Subway from Times Square. (Pamphlet.) JOHN F. CHURLO, 1778 West 11th St., Brooklyn.

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Modern 10 room dwelling. Garage. $7,000
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New 2-family house semi-attached, 14 rooms; 50x100. $10,500
Chester Hill 9 room modern dwelling, 2 baths; garage, a beauty. $13,500
New hollow tile dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths. Garage. $26,500
18 room hollow tile dwelling, 4 baths, 5 open fireplaces, 4 car garage; 200x157. $45,000
Wolfe & Douglas Harlem Station, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AT LARCHMONT
Taken in at foreclosure. Cost to built about $12,000. Can be had for $9,500 if taken soon. Eight-room stucco, hot water heat, gas, electricity, 3 baths. Pot 100x about Old shade trees. Five minutes' walk to station. Garage.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2320.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.
On Chester Hill, near Station
Modern 11-room house with garage. Enclosed porch, steam heat, electric lights. Well-built and attractive. 2 baths. Possession March 1st. Price, $15,000. Terms to suit. Might rent on long lease at $1,500.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH, CONN.
A Gentleman's Estate, known as Fairholme, at Bell Haven, town of Greenwich, Conn.
STONE, stucco, heavy timber and tile roof residence of 22 rooms, six bathrooms; garage, greenhouses, gardener's cottage and chauffeur's cottage.
GROUNDS attractively laid out (of 5.3 acres) in lawn and shrubbery, garden, drives and walks, large vegetable garden and tennis court.
TO be sold at public auction on Saturday, January 18, 1919, at 2 o'clock, on the premises.
TERMS of sale, 10% cash, to be paid the day of sale, the balance within 30 days.
SATISFACTORY mortgage may be arranged.
FOR other information concerning this sale
Apply to
THOMAS N. COOKE, Smith Bldg., Committee Appointed, Greenwich, Conn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY HOMES
$500 CASH.
Balance monthly payments less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban home on Staten Island, New York's commutation; on plot 40x120; six rooms and bath, finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork; beautifully decorated; all up-to-date fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas, and electricity; plenty of space for a garage and a garden; 70 trains daily.
PRICE, $4,500
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St. Phone Cortlandt 984.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store and Basement
at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.
45x95; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators. Possession Feb. 1st. Low rental.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Light Loft, 25x148
18 E. 14th St., nr. 5th Av.
Morris E. Sterne, 9 E. 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Forest Hills Inn
Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.
Modern fire-proof hotel (Am. plan) combining city and country life. Only 15 minutes from Penns. Sta. (L. I. R. R.). Direct connection by subway to uptown and downtown Manhattan; 25 minutes by motor to shopping and theatre districts. You can reach your office more comfortably and in less time from Forest Hills than from 96th Street, Man. More than 70 trains (electric service) daily. For further information—Tel. 6290 Forest Hills.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach West.—Cottage, 3 rooms, improvements, for sale; $1,300, terms. Write Thomas Walsh. Phone Murray Hill 1050.

Westchester County.

Nine-room house, plot 85x150; garage, truck garden; highest point in Pelham; ten minutes to station, 31 minutes to Grand Central; commutation $7.95 monthly; by motor 15 minutes to Mt. Vernon, 10 to New Rochelle, 10 to Hudson Park and 20 to Rye Beach; well furnished in taste with refinement; 4 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, fireplaces and excellent heating system; huge porch facing south and west; cool and cordwood in at a reduction; player piano, electric vacuum cleaner, &c.; some linen and silver; really complete home; rent, $100 per month; immediate possession. Phone Pelham 4861 or address or call 57 Willow Av, Pelham.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Bargain.—Six-room house; all improvements; half hour out; $3,650; suitable terms. Owner, Room 623, 30 Church, New York.

Houses Wanted.

Furnished bungalow in Bronxville or town nearby to rent; must have good heating and modern conveniences. A 48 Times.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Ninety-acre farm, forty-five tillable, rest woodland and pasture; good house; large barn; near Middletown, N. Y.; fine location; 1½ miles to station; bargain at $1,500; present mortgage $2,000; or will exchange for smaller farm within commuting distance of city, or will exchange for good touring car of same value. J. B. Morris, 261 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted to buy investment property for a client; Fordham or Tremont section preferred. Golden, Atty., 3 Bible House.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Garage.—A first-class, well-established garage for sale or rent in a fine 1-story up-to-date brick and stucco building.
At present 35 cars, live storage. In the centre of the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. Telephone 613 Midwood 9 to 10 A. M.; owner has other business demanding his personal attention.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, northern Westchester County, estate of 178 acres, modern house, sanitary barns, good orchard; land high and fertile. Apply owner, Granite Springs, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Kew Gardens.—Plot 130x100, Abingdon Road; subdividing possible. O 282 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 5c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors; beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine golf course and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED,
farm, not over $18,000, in section bounded by Rye, New Canaan, Mt. Kisco; will give in exchange property at Merrick, Long Island, house of 12 rooms, 3 baths; excellent location; best residential section; house built 4 years ago at cost of over $12,000; free, clear, subject to lease for 3 years at $800 a year, or possession can be given; give full details and exact location of farms offered; 5% commission to brokers. G 588 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

We have a responsible concern that will purchase, or lease with an option to purchase, A LARGE BREWERY PLANT.
Must be near or have a waterfront, and be within a radius of 100 miles of New York City. Immediate possession essential. Address particulars to
L. TANENBAUM, STRAUSS & CO., 540 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

TO SUBLET UNDER MARKET, ONE OF FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS ON FIFTH AV.; SPECIAL LAYOUT OF VERY EXCEPTIONAL SUITE, ABOUT 1,000 FEET. 30; CLASS EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF CONFIDENTIAL NATURE; THIS ONLY LEASE TO SUIT TENANT. TO SEE SPACE CALL VANDERBILT 1200, EXT. 251.

MODERN MARBLE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING WITH GOOD STORE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D ST., TO LEASE TO ONE TENANT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; RENT, $10,000 GROSS. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

FACTORY.—FIVE MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION; WILL ERECT TO SUIT YOUR BUSINESS; ON RAILROAD SIDING; 10,000 TO 30,000 SQUARE FEET. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

Entire lower floor, 25x100, on high-class business block; fine display space; suitable for business, studios, or offices; will divide. 20 West 67th St., near 5th Av. Phone Circle 1651.

Lower East Side.—Seven-story building, 17,000 square feet; floors 175 pounds per foot; electric elevator; suitable for storage or manufacturing. Wolins & Bull, Inc., 214 Fulton St. Phone Cort. 521.

Loft, 13,000 square feet, new building, second floor; good light, ventilation; will rent not less than half of space to one tenant. O. Benning, on premises, 418-20 West 125th St.

To Let.—Factory, out of town; second floor, elevator service, 60x100 feet floor space; equipped with 40 sewing machines; ready to operate; can manufacture tomorrow; plenty help; no labor trouble. B 135 Times.

For Rent.—4 lofts, over 2,500 square feet each; moderate rent. 812 Broadway. Phone Stuyvesant 2597.

BROADWAY, 877, (Cor. White St.)—Large, light offices and showrooms. F. J. GUILFOYLE CO., 115 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 6775.

Desirable office space or desk room to rent; warehouse room for small stock of goods if desired and use of phone. Phone Bryant 585.

Store, 5 West 16th St., near 5th Av., $75. Inquire Peise & Pillman, or premises; brokers' full commission.

Office to rent facing Bryant Park. Room 305, 47 West 42d Street.

STORES.—2 large, light showrooms, near subway station. 110 West 40th.

Offices, $20 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1205.

10,000 Square feet, power, light, heat; Astoria, L. I. B. Y., 220 Times Downtown.

Salesrooms and offices in modern building. 110 East 23d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

PLANT WANTED,
from 10 to 20 machines, suitable for manufacturing dresses in New York city or out of town; state full particulars and an interview will immediately be given. P. F., 801 Times Downtown.

WANTED TO RENT
large dwelling or floors, desired by a charitable organization, in centre of city, near East 25th St., to provide additional space and sleeping accommodations for its children's department. B 814 Times Annex.

Desk room or private office, professional, wanted below Fulton downtown. L 799 Times Downtown.

LOFTS.—Two; light corner building, 40x80; freight elevator, power. 59 Harrison Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Sides.

5TH AV., 615.—Two exceptional front rooms, bath, fireplaces, hotel service.

26TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $90 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

43D ST., 11 EAST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, bath; convenient to Grand Central.

87TH, 58 EAST.—Southern exposure; double, single; connecting bath; permanent; rent $15.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

For Sale.—Elegant furniture and appointments, practically new, in new high-class six-room apartment, with lease, on the east side in the 60s; can be seen by appointment only by phoning Plaza 279.

MADISON AV., 121, (Corner 30th St.)—An attractive duplex apartment, nine rooms and bath, 2 maids' rooms; elegantly furnished, hardwood floors, &c.; will sublet from February to September $350 per month; can be seen by appointment. Phone Madison Square 8847.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 8974.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, bath, kitchen complete, with private roof garden; lease $65; references. Superintendent.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; fine hotel service.

43TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 2 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6265.

51ST ST., 24 WEST.—Foyer, parlor, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; handsomely furnished; open fireplace; sunny, bay and English windows; the beautiful apartment formerly occupied by Cyril Harcourt; immediate possession. 4689 Circle. Prescott.

56TH, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished 4-room suite, 2 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen. 4231 Circle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large double room; private bath; electricity, steam; exclusive.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette privileges; electricity, references.

73D, 110 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

78D, 242 WEST.—Large 24 floor front room; twin beds. Columbus 9635.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Single room; steam heat, electricity, running water; gentlemen only; permanent.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; gentleman.

76TH, 237 WEST, (at Drive.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; electricity; residential.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Clean, warm, large, sunny front room, private bath; electricity; references.

77TH, 119 WEST.—Medium and small rooms, $3, $4; all conveniences.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable, small room, adjoining bath; phone, electricity; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive room, $8; hall room, $4; private house; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentleman preferred.

79TH, 177 WEST.—Sunny suite, facing street; use kitchen; gentleman, couple. Schnuits.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Small sunny room; electricity.

82D, 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front rooms, newly decorated; private house.

82D, 2 WEST.—Comfortable room for business man or woman. Janvrin.

83D, 28 WEST.—Sitting room; bedroom, with twin beds, bathroom, 2 dressing rooms, all communicating; fine linen; large, light, warm, pleasant; in select private house, first floor; also single rooms for gentlemen. Phone Schuyler 8250.

84TH, 301 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room; private house; just off West End Av.; also small rooms.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; alcove bedroom; running water; electricity; no couples.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single room; table a specialty.

94TH, 35 WEST.—To let, large room, private bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room adjoining bath; American home; references.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Large and small rooms, neatly furnished, with running water.

104TH, 39 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, exceptionally large front room; refined location; select; $12.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive, large room; running water; near subway station.

112TH, 522 WEST.—Sunny, bright, outside room; private family; reference. Schoenholz.

115TH, 324 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; splendid location; private American family; telephone.

114TH, 500 WEST, (Apartment 55.)—Nice room adjoining bath; no other roomers.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Business woman of refinement, choice room in private apartment; references essential; $8. Tel. Morningside 3696.

142D ST, 639 WEST, Corner Riverside Drive. Private house, large, warm front room adjoining bath, all conveniences; private family; gentleman.

VERY large parlor and bedroom, suitable for two or three, or will rent singly; southern exposure; exclusive use of bath; in one of the most prestigious apartment houses on Riverside Drive, one block from 157th St. subway. Audubon 5400, Apartment E-1.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive bachelor accommodations, with or without bath; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 132, (Corner 90th.)—International Studios; with or without grand piano; furnished or unfurnished; hour, day, week, or month.

87TH, WEST.—Two large, unfurnished connecting rooms; private bath, southern exposure; elevator apartment. Schuyler 1426.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

American business man desires furnished room, private bath, with family, below 110th-Broadway subetation; references gladly exchanged. A 42 Times.

Furnished one or two rooms, bath, kitchenette, not over $50 month, between 76th and 8th West. W 377 Times.

Young Japanese gentleman wants a furnished room in American family. G 580 Times Downtown.

Young gentleman desires room, nice location, with congenial surroundings. A 48 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator service; moderate; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; references.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table service; convenient location.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large room, second floor; southern exposure; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Paired Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive single room; good table; electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

81ST, 124 WEST, (Graycourt).—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

102D, 244 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor suite, private bath; other rooms, with baths; gentlemen or family. Riverside 10219.

102D, 305 WEST.—Opportunity for 2 adults in private Christian American family; front room, 4 southern windows; private bath.

108TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; private residence; service and surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; three spacious rooms, bath; single room; exceptional table; modern.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; excellent board; steam; near subway; elevator.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Double room with private bath; excellent Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2125.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness. Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals. 10 Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large front room, three windows; running water, electric; little automatic elevator; French spoken; table guests; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Refined English business man wants large bedroom, with comfortable living room, well furnished, and meals served privately in lieu; room willing to pay $14, including meals, per week. Vico, 115 Broadway.

Gentlewoman, Hebrew, wishes room and board with private family, elevator apartment, west side. Phone Audubon 5059, 10-12 A. M. and 6-7 P. M.

CHILD, MONTH OLD, RESPECTABLE FAMILY; REFERENCES. B 806 TIMES ANNEX.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165, White Plains.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"45 Minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two people, in New York's most beautiful suburb, at an exclusive and homelike apartment hotel, for $35 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. 150 trains a day.
W. T. READE, Pro.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist, expert systematizer; full charge; trial balance; several years' experience; $25. G 999 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, good, conscientious worker; thoroughly informed, excellent penman; highest reference; salary $25. O 368 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced manufacturing lines; best references; salary $25. W 366 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Light colored girl wishes position as nurse or chambermaid; sleep in; state wages. Cochrane, 33 West 99th St.

GOVERNESS or Companion.—Refined young lady, Alsatian, would like to travel around the world as interpreter or companion; speaks English, French, Spanish, Greek, German, and is acquainted with European cities; best references. W 359 Times.

GOVERNESS or Spanish instructor, refined South American lady, desires position in American family. B 685 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes position as nurse in factory or store. B 408 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, Scotch, experienced; good cook; no laundry; wages $50-$55. White Suter, care G. D., Rockville Centre, L. I.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, young woman, capable handling correspondence; nine years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping, filing, and general office work; hard worker. G 311 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, with some experience; ambitious; willing to do any clerical or office work; very moderate salary. R. S., 117 Rivington St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; knowledge bookkeeping; neat; references. Telephone Mrs. Mann, 6265 Tremont. Address 463 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, neat, competent, wishes position with reliable firm; salary $15. E. Mashin, 1,703 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced French-English, wishes to take good permanent position. A 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER desires position C. P. A. office; 3 years' experience. K 646 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience, capable of handling detail. A 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, accurate, neat. Mabel Baer, 200 West 116th St. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Bright beginner; $10 to start. H. G., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced legal work, capable, efficient. G 587 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, refined young lady Alsatian, speaks English, French, Spanish, German and German, would like to connect with hotel; $15 per week; reliable concern; as interpreter; best references. W 358 Times.

YOUNG LADY, speaking beautiful English, wishes to instruct foreign ladies and children in conversation and writing; ladies of neglected literary and social education also tutored. B. B., 442 Columbus Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, having eight years' experience, wishes an executive position; particularly qualified

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced insurance accountant wanted for Boston branch office large insurance company. Apply Room 1101, No. 30 William St.

ACCOUNTS, SENIOR AND JUNIOR, CALL SATURDAY, 2 P. M., INTERNATIONAL AUDIT CO., 2 RECTOR ST.

AGENTS.—Live wires, good opportunity, those interested; commission basis only. Apply Room 1415, 220 West 42d St.

ARTIST, high class, required to work in Buffalo, capable of handling best class of illustrative work for newspapers; one who is strong on men's figures preferred. Advertiser is prepared to pay $100 to $125 a week to commence with; a year's engagement will be given; when first replying give particulars as to where you have worked, which will be treated confidentially, and any special advertising campaigns your work may have appeared in; if interesting you will be requested to send on samples. X 209 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.
Only High Grade
men with A1 references considered.
TAYLOR MOTORS CORP.,
1,920 Broadway.

BILL CLERK, experienced, familiar with Elliott-Fisher machine. Apply North American Lace Co., 105 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted by a foreign banking house; knowledge of French desired; state experience and salary expected. Address G. Y., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, capable of handling correspondence. Apply Room 1046 Marbridge Building.

BOYS.

For mail and messenger service, good opportunity for advancement, along engineering lines; $9 to start.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY for office; good education; $10 per week; fine opportunity for advancement; refined surroundings; reply in own handwriting; state age and education. B 172 Times.

BOYS.—Three bright boys, willing to learn and expecting to progress; large downtown firm; give name, age, nationality, and salary expected. G 525 Times Downtown.

BOY in downtown office of established engineering company; good opening, with bright prospect of advancement. Address Box A 705 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

Exceptional opportunity for bright, ambitious boys in downtown office; good salary start. Cr. 535 Times Annex.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chances for advancement; salary to start, $9 week. G 585 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, active, for steamship office; excellent chance for advancement; state age and salary expected. K 618 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for export office; American or Spanish; give references and state salary expected. R. B., 118 Times.

BOYS, $36 monthly, big company, rapid advancement; hours 9-4; Saturdays, 12. Apply Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

BOY to work in electrotype foundry; opportunity to learn trade. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Company, 424 West 33d St.

BOY, bright, for office work. Apply Room 1105, 501 Fifth Av.

CASHIER.
LIFE INSURANCE.

A life insurance office in New York City has opportunity open for experienced cashier or accountant; preference will be given to man with life insurance cashier experience; give full facts and salary desired. K 625 Times Downtown.

CASHIER for bar; must be quick and accurate, do some bookkeeping. Answer, giving references and salary expected, G 318 Times.

CHEMIST wanted to take charge of laboratory of pharmaceutical house; must be aggressive, practical, and capable of originating and manufacturing new preparations; state experience and references; excellent opening; applications confidential. Z 382 Times Annex.

CHIEF CLERK wanted to take charge of front office in a large club; must have experience in hotel or club office and capable of taking charge of ten men; only a man having executive ability need apply; salary $1,800. W 349 Times.

COLLECTOR for wholesale grocery; man of good habits, steady and reliable; state salary and past experience. S. R. 172 Times.

COMMISSARY CHIEF STEWARD for building operation near Washington, D.C. $125 per month and board; must be experienced; knowledge of Fred Harvey dining system desirable but not required. G 291 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class man, experienced on high grade automobile body designing. In your reply state fully age, experience, and wages expected. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

ELECTRICIAN wanted for wire and conduit work in Chile, South America, three-year contract, transportation and salary paid while traveling; submit full details of experience and salary expected. X 240 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Opening for chief engineer in one of the city's largest hotels; only exceptional men need apply; state experience for past ten years. E. M., 806 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER or MECHANIC wanted; young man with experience operating gas engines; steady place. Address D. H. Townly, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGINEER.—Day's work in factory. F., 240 East 138th St.

FIREMAN in apartment house; day work; steady job. Apply Superintendent, 71 East 87th St.

FOREIGN TRADE.—A large wholesale paper merchandising institution wants a man for research work in South America; one who speaks Spanish, knows something of the paper business, and can make a thorough trade survey in certain South American republics; he should know something of the principles of advertising and trade promotion; in replying, give references, state qualifications and compensation expected. X 248 Times Annex.

FOREIGN TRADE.

A fine opportunity for the right man; a large corporation, wholesale paper merchants, wants a New York manager; a man experienced in the paper business and with some knowledge of foreign trade; a man now engaged in foreign trade, with some experience in buying and acquaintance with Eastern manufacturers preferred. X 202 Times Annex.

FURNITURE SALESMEN.
Only those with experience
in high-class goods need apply
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

GLASSBLOWER.—Experienced; good wages. Z 358 Times Annex.

HELPERS, house departments; also errand boys over 15. K 637 Times Downtown.

INKMAKER, EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LITHOGRAPHIC INKS; STATE AGE AND FORMER EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS B 764 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS, repair dies, machines, and do general bench work. Sprague Electric, 525 West 35th.

MAN WANTED.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK HOSIERY AND KNIT UNDERWEAR; MUST KNOW THE MANUFACTURING END FROM A TO Z; THIS INQUIRY IS MADE BY A MANUFACTURING CONCERN ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ANOTHER LINE; A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; GIVE SOME PARTICULARS REGARDING SELF AND EXPERIENCE IN ANSWERING THIS AD. Z 368 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wanted to take charge of accounts payable, office of a large Boston department store; one who is familiar with terms, discounts, &c.; state full particulars as to past experience; also a young man as assistant in accounts payable office who has had practical experience. Address W. D. W., P. O. Box 85, Boston, Mass.

MAN to manage large ballroom of 6,000 square feet, formerly Pabst's, Columbus Circle, in a manner similar to Wilson's or St. Nicholas Rink; experience in operating other dance halls necessary; no alcoholic drinks to be sold upon premises; applicant must give good references and state salary desired. L. O., Box 80 Times.

MANAGERS for speciality shirtwaist and undergarment shops; must have executive ability and experience in this line; must know window trimming. F 814, 1,265 B'way.

MEN wanted, of good address, to handle the sale of the Burton Holmes Travelogues; unique plan, eliminating canvassing; commission basis. Call 1216 Aeolian Hall.

MIDDLE-WEST and Western representatives, now representing other magazines, to represent three additional ones of contrasting editorial character and appeal, on a commission basis; state references and detail experience. B 805 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MILLINERY MAN.—Thoroughly capable of managing large retail store in South, doing business of $100,000 yearly; previous experience in this line absolutely essential; salary $2,000 per year and interest in business. X 205 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER; must be competent to take charge of all branches bookkeeping, stenography, &c.; Christian firm. W 371 Times.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent, who wishes position offering good business training and a future, in the office of machine tool house; Christian firm; salary $6. C. H. Westerberg, 9 West Broadway.

OFFICE BOY for large publishing company; splendid chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 806 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOYS, 14 to 16, in large downtown office; salary $6. Write H 774 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in large publishing house; salary to start $12, with advancement. B 184 Times.

OFFICE BOY, bright, neat, active, wanted by electrical firm. Apply J. F. Swingston & Co., 70 East 45th St. Room 2,717.

OFFICE MANAGER to take charge of books for large suburban commercial school; should know all filing systems and use of principal office appliances; state clearly who you are and what you are worth. X 236 Times Annex.

OFFICE WORKER.—Young man with export experience and good reference for light office work and answering telephone; salary $15. Apply to Mr. Meyer, 606 West 40th St.

PAPER RULER wanted, one accustomed to job and loose leaf ruling. Adkins Printing Company, 68 Church St., New Britain, Conn.

SALESMEN. — FIRST - CLASS SWEATER AND KNIT GOODS SALESMEN FOR OLD ESTABLISHED MIDDLE WESTERN TERRITORY; COMMISSION BASIS; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. B 173 TIMES.

SALESMEN.
High Speed Twist Drills.
Metropolitan district; must be experienced in line; references required; splendid opportunity; commission and drawing account. X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on cotton, silk, and mercerized yarn; salary and commission. C. S. 819 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
with large retail following, to handle good line of middy blouses and dresses through Western, New England and Pennsylvania States, on commission basis. X 251 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, inside, commercial stationery store, experienced in loose leaf, blank books, and general line only; give age, where employed, salary wanted, nationality. B 180 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell our high-grade teas and coffees to our old customers on commission and salary; write for our proposition and samples. C. L. Staples & Co., Dept. 83, Clinton, Iowa.

SALESMEN.—$2 to $5 per day in commissions easily earned by specialty salesmen, calling on drug, cigar, hardware, stationery and similar retail stores. L. G. Shatney, 5th floor, 279 Broadway.

SALESMAN, for Greater New York, to call on hotels, restaurants, steamships, hospitals, &c., to sell food products; commission basis; excellent opportunity for a live wire. A 725 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, securities man, ability; live leads, strong co-operation, drawing account and commission, ambitious worker. K 598 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, well recommended, desirous of learning provision business; salary and commission. P. O. Box 43, Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted to sell gas lamps; easy to make $40 to $50 weekly; commission basis; apply before 10 A. M. to Public Appliance Co., 591½ Summit Av., Jersey City.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted for work shirts and overalls on commission basis. American Shirt and Overall Manu. Co., 524-28 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced man, for Swiss embroideries; only those experienced in this line need apply; commission basis. O 344 Times.

SALESMAN, with some experience in steel line, to represent large company; give age, qualifications, experience and salary desired. A 753 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced grocery specialties; liberal commission arrangement; good territory open in Brooklyn. Call, all day, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Room 11.

SALESMAN.—Waist salesman for New York State, Texas, Ohio, and Michigan; commission basis. Apply Saturday, 1,270 Broadway, Room 518.

SALESMEN.—School work, calling on students; salary and commission. Call school, 453 Fremont Av.

SALESMAN, experienced in provision line; salary and commission. P. O. Box 43, Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced, for packing boxes; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. A 710 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, experienced in steel and metal trade; state reference, nationality, salary expected. O 19 Times.

SERVICE MEN wanted by large insurance company; desirable positions are open for ex-service men of the Engineering Corps of the U. S. Army who have been bodily wounded, noncoms preferred; good personality and mechanical training essential for success in this branch of work. Address Box 254 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man who is desirous of being affiliated with a new concern, excellent opportunity for advancement; free life insurance and bonus. Apply Republic Player Roll Corporation, 653 West 51st St.

SOFT CAPSULE MAKER, EXPERIENCED, BY LARGE MANUFACTURER; APPLICANT MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURE OF SOFT ELASTIC AND HARD, ROUND CAPSULES. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL TO THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL COMPANY, 25 CHURCH ST.

SOLICITORS, good proposition, legitimate work, guaranteed customers' list supplied; experienced preferred; salary and commission to right party. Call 304, Hertig & McLean, publishers, 110 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER,
capable, 18 to 20 years of age, for responsible work in bank; state schooling and experience. A 734 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Pay $15 week, board and room. Call 146 East 28th St., today, at 4 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, bright, ambitious young man, in stock and bond house. Call after 3 P. M., Mr. Ware, 62 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, must be experienced; state age and salary expected. A 788 Times Downtown.

STRONG MEN to carry salesman's samples; state salary wanted. G 586 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, high-class apartment; thoroughly understanding refrigerating plant; single man preferred; state requirement and salary; splendid position. S. B., 117 Times.

TUTOR wanted for boy 15 years old; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; position for several years for good educator with best references. Apply 1 Pelham Av., Pelham, N. Y. Phone Pelham 1083.

TUTOR desired; have splendid opportunity for a well-educated young man, English and Hebrew scholar; write for appointment. Frank Cohen, 1,650 East New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant in every detail with figuring discounts on pipe fittings, valves and mill supplies; reference required; make application in person. M. W. Kellogg Company, 117 West Side Av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MEN to interview students, school work; salary and commission. E. B. E., 206 West 116th St., Morningside 1450.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced packer and help in shipping room; references required. I. Neuman & Sons, 222 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, useful, over 16; light, inside, clean work. K 638 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS over 16, learn care stocks, mercantile business. K 639 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Men wanted to learn a paying professional trade. Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 45th St., New York.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin, Room 707, Singer Bldg., Cortlandt 4565.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 28, which gives details of training needed. Page & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN, over 21, plenty of positions now open, moving picture operating; large field; pays $30 weekly upward; we teach you day and evening. Call at once, 944 8th Av., 42d St.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained men; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 75, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Page & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
BIDDLE 1917 4-passenger.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 Roadster, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1918 "2-35," 7-pass.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 6-passenger.
PIERCE 1918 "48," convertible coupe.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

APPERSON, 1917, just overhauled and painted; 4 new Silverton tires; cost $3,150 without extras; owner must have town Sunday night; bargain at $1,000; run 9,000 miles. J. T. MacWilliam, 130 West 51st St. Call today.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.
1917 Franklin Sedan. | 1918 4 "17" Dodge Sed's
1917 Hudson Sedan. | 1916 Hudson Limous.
1917 Hudson Tn Car. | 1917 Hupmobile Sedan
1917 Buick Sedan. | 1917 Oldsmobile Sedan
1916 Cadillac Sedan. | 1917 Maxwell Sedan
1,778 Broadway, 57th. Inner Circle. Circle 1417.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
BUY NOW, SAVE MONEY.
ABBOTT-DETROIT, 1919, brand new.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1918, suburban sedan land.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, landaulet limousine.
STUTZ, 1918, 4-passenger Sport.
STUTZES, 1917, 4 and 6 passengers.
HUDSON, 1918, 4-passenger Sport.
HUDSON, 1917, 4-passenger Sport.
CADILLAC, 1917, 7-passenger touring.
BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring.
PACKARD, 1917, 7-passenger touring.
MARMON, 1917, 7-passenger touring.
FRANKLIN, 1917, 6-passenger touring.
LANCIA, 1916, runabout, disappearing seats.
LANCIA, 1916, runabout, disappearing seats.
LANCIA, 1915, 4-passenger Sport.
Latest importation Fiat Fleetwood landaulet.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902,
1,676 Broadway, open evenings. Circle 65.

BUICK 1918 Roadster, with Buick Winter top. MacLellan, 1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417.

BUICK six sedan, 5 passenger, excellent order; $875. Jersey Auto Co., Passaic, N. J., Tel. 2969.

BUICK 1918 seven-passenger car for sale; practically new; price right. J. C. Dehls, 237 South St., Newark, N. J.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUY now. Prices advance in Spring. Every car overhauled, tuned, and guaranteed.
CADILLAC 1918 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY.
CADILLAC 1917 Special Sedan, 4.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPORTING—4.
PACKARD 1918 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 SPECIAL SEDAN.
ROAMER 1918 SPORTING—4.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING—4.
Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

CADILLACS.

The man who wants to enjoy the advantages of CADILLAC ownership, and prefers not to invest the amount which a new CADILLAC requires, can gratify his desire by one of the fine used CADILLACS which has been overhauled and repainted.

1918 Model 57, 5-pass. Touring.
1918 Model 57, 7-pass. Touring.
1917 Model 55, 7-pass. Touring.
1916 Model 55, 7-pass. Touring.
1916 Model 59, 7-pass. Touring.
1915 Model 61, 7-pass. Touring.
1917 Model 55, 7-pass. Limousine.
1917 Model 55, Landaulet Brougham, new body; exceptional car.

NEWARK BRANCH,
Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co.,
536 Broad St., Newark.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, BEAUTIFUL LIMOUSINE, NOW IN STORAGE, 1917 BODY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, WITH SPECIALLY BUILT WHITE METAL RADIATOR, SQUARE DISC WIRE WHEELS, SHOCK ABSORBERS, FINE CARRIAGE LAMPS, GOOD TIRES, FOR IMMEDIATE SALE TO PROSPECTIVE OWNER ONLY; LIBERAL COMMISSION TO DEALER, IF DESIRED. APPLY C. D. CO., ROOM 1167, 57TH AV. BUILDING. PHONE GRAMERCY 4371.

CADILLAC 1917—LANDAULET.—A perfect car; dark blue body and white wheels, with five brand new U. S. cord tires; no dealers. Owner, 147 West 77th St. Phone 9050 Schuyler.

CADILLAC 1917 Limousine, condition perfect; interior almost new.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 5th Av. Plaza 4800.

CADILLAC 1918-1917 four-passenger sport.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 Landaulet, 38 h. p.
PACKARD 1918 Limousine, 3-35.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC Sedan, almost new; beautifully upholstered, excellent running condition, fully equipped with extra tire; $1,200; no agents. Dr. Gottlieb, 45 East 66th St.

CADILLAC 1918, Amesbury, Suburban Sedan.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 5th Av. Plaza 4800.

CADILLAC Brougham Sedan 1916, must be sold at once; owner is mutilated; exceptional condition; slip covers. Empire, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan; absolutely perfect condition; make offer. Telephone owner, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC limousine brougham, wire wheels, mechanically almost new. Ryan, Lincoln Garage, 1,926 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, 7-passenger touring, overhauled and repainted, can't be told from new. J. Heibig, 918 Union St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1918 touring, practically new; sacrifice. Circle 153.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 58TH ST.

CHALMERS, 1917, little six, touring, almost new.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th, (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

DETROIT-ELECTRIC.—Rare chance; fashionable; $1,000; cost $5,000; leaving city. Riverside 7472.

FORD sedan, new 1918, electric starter, other extras, $675. King, Fordham 6412.

FRANKLIN, 1912, little 4-cylinder touring, $375.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th, (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN touring, 1917, wire wheels, many extras; also 1918 demonstrator guaranteed.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th, (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN brougham, 1917; FRANKLIN close-coupled sedan.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th, (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

HUDSON, 1917. Speedster; disappearing seats; extra wheels and shoes; excellent shape; make offer. Inquire Oberweger, 136 West 52d St.

HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON SEDANS, 1917-1916.
WALLACE, 236 West 58th St.

HUDSON 1917 sedan, 1917 speedster, 1918 roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan. Apt. 8-G, 780 Riverside Drive, 7100 Audubon, after 6 P. M.

HUDSON 1918 sedan, condition new. Meyers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5692.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, 1917; beautiful-looking car; motor in excellent condition; run only 5,000 miles; unusual opportunity to secure a rare bargain. "Telephone Riverside 3157.

LATEST MODEL SEDAN.
'19 series Studebaker light six, 4-door sedan; practically brand new; beautiful condition throughout; extra equipment; fully guaranteed. Studebaker Corporation of America, Broadway at 58th St., second floor. See Mr. Christie.

LOCOMOBILE, 1918, special built town car, perfect. Cukor, 200 West 86th St. Schuyler 5200.

LOBELL ABORN CO.,
SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1918 PACKARD Tr., used 2,500 miles.
1917 CADILLAC Chummy Rdstr.
1917 HUDSON Limousine.
1916 CADILLAC Limousine.
1916 WHITE 30, Lim. Land.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1916 STUTZ, 4-passenger.
1917 PREMIER Chummy Roadster.
The name of Lobell Aborn is a guide to good quality and utmost satisfaction. Prices moderate of course.
LOBELL ABORN CO.,
230 West 59th St.,
one door west of Broadway.

MACFARLAN 1917, A1 condition, Victoria top; cost $4,200, sell $1,600. West Side Auto Repair Co., 216 West 60th.

MARMON 1917-1916 LIMOUSINES.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

MERCER Raceabout, 22-72; condition guaranteed; must sell. Slocum, 5910 Schuyler.

NATIONAL 1916 Newport 6, with Special New Haven Sedan body; Westinghouse starting and lighting; condition perfect throughout; cost, new, $4,800; will sell reasonable. Telephone Circle 5092.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 Touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 626 St. and Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 59th St.

OVERLAND, 1918, Model 90 touring, $425; any demonstration desired. Tel. Fordham 5412.

PACKARD 5-passenger, six-cylinder touring car, model 6-38; good condition, just overhauled; no dealers; sold to satisfy creditor. C. Jensen, 2,576 Park Av., near 128th. Melrose 9633.

PACKARD 1918, Fleetwood Brougham Limousine, driven less than 4,000 miles; immediate sacrifice. M. J. Tynoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1918 touring, used 2,500 miles; almost new. Lobell Aborn, 230 West 59th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

JOHANNA OR GENVANIA ALLOCCA, No. 10,281.—Take notice, unless your contract, within five (5) days is paid up to date the forfeiture clause will be enforced. Contract number is indicated after name. E. E. MEACHAM & SON, 15 Park Row, New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

PAIGE 1918 SEDAN.
Exceptional condition. Wallace, 236 W. 58th.
PIERCE berlin, with starter, $750.
CHALMERS light touring, 1917.
FRANKLINS, all models, $300 to $2,700.
SEARNS-KNIGHT sedan.
STUTZ touring.
We have a big list of real bargains.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th, (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917.—48 h. p. landaulet limousine; practically new. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "48" Limousine, almost new; must sacrifice. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Will sell my town car, model 1917. Apply Ritz Garage of Mr. Hirsch. Plaza 9866.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "33" sedan; excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SELECT USED CARS.
DE DION BOUTON SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1200.

SIMPLEX, 1918 limousine, Holbrook body; elegant condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 626 St. and Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled and guaranteed.
1917 4 cyl. 7 pass. limousine.
1917 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring.
1918 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 6 cyl. 7 pass. landaulet.
The best values in high-class cars.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
418 West 55th St. Columbus 7625.

WHITE Touring Car, 4-cylinder, 8 valves, Hess spark plugs; Goodyear tires, 37x5, all weather; Bosch magneto; town body for the Winter months; Weed chain, with spings; no dealers. G 516 Times Downtown.

WHITE.—16 valve, special body, town brougham; excellent condition; run 5,000 miles; owner going abroad. Telephone Sunset 3500.

WINTON, 1917, 48 H. P., 7-passenger, Limousine, almost new; all Goodyear tires; will demonstrate; private parties; no dealers. Rudini, 507 West Broadway, New York.

Motor Trucks.

HURLBURT 1918 3½-ton truck, with stake body; this truck has been in use for only four months and still carries the Hurlburt factory warranty; cost $4,750, will sell for $3,500 or best offer; good reason for selling. 237 West 125th St.

PACKARD ONE TRUCK FOR SALE; 1½ TON, MODEL E, ONE YEAR OLD. WESTERN CHAIR CO., DUPONT CORNER, PROVOST ST., BROOKLYN.

THREE WHITE ONE-TON TRUCKS, with Brill 12-passenger enclosed pay enter bus bodies. T. C. Smith & Co., 1,531 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FORD 1½-ton, express body, good condition, just overhauled; cost $1,300 six months ago. Fore Agents, White Bros., Inc., 2,402 Grand Concourse, Fordham 11.

REPUBLIC 5-ton, slightly used, $700; Autocar 1915 2 ton, $720. Jersey Auto Co., Passaic, N. J., Tel. 2969.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD.—Beautiful landaulet for hire, hour or day; owner drives; shopping and suburban trips solicited. Telephone St. Nicholas 2208.

PACKARD 6 sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & O. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine, newly painted, for rent, day, week or month; liveried chauffeur optional. Simons, Columbus 6482.

PACKARD six limousine, hourly, monthly; reasonable; owner drives; references. Jones, Columbus 9021.

LOCOMOBILE limousine for hire, reasonable. Garage, 126 East 54th St. Plaza 6454.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—CADILLACS, PACKARDS, Buicks, Pierces, or other good makes. Bring Car; Telephone or Write. SPOT CASH PAYMENTS. Jandorf, 1,763 B'way. Telephone Circle 2476.

Wanted, late model tourings, speedsters, and sedans, standard makes; spot cash. Burelle, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 153.

Automobile Bodies.

PACKARD.—Have a four-passenger "-upe body, new, never mounted; cost $1,500; will sacrifice. Dunham Sales, 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y.
Write today for catalogue 1.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50 St. Superior instructors guaranteed you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Largest and best school in the world. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.00
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

For Sale—100 feet of solid bronze rail, steel bookkeeper's desks and steel filing cabinets; must sacrifice to secure storage space. K 682 Times Downtown.

Furniture.

Desks, $6, $10; filing cabinets, $5, $7.50; tables, chairs, 60 Cortlandt St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Brooklyn Headquarters.

Underwoods, &c. Delivery same day. Telephone Mr. Warren, our rental manager, who will personally select machine. Initial payment applies if purchased.

CORONA SALES CO., Inc.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES.
Brooklyn, 531 Fulton St.
Telephone 9272-9273 Main.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—To buy a second-hand, nine-column Burroughs adding machine. Write M. Posmantur, 992 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Government Sales.

SALE OF SODIUM PERMANGANATE.—Material Disposition Section Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., Nineteen West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for the purchase of Sodium Permanganate, in solution, averaging twenty-two per cent. strength. Bids made on form M. D. 2, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M. January Twenty-first, 1919.

SALE OF COKE-COATED TIN PLATE Material Disposition Section Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., Nineteen West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for 1149.4 base boxes of coke-coated tin plate. Bids made on form M. D. 4, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M., Jan. 24th, 1919.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Salesman.—Wanted, high-class stock salesman to place capital of corporation organizing for large foreign trade business; management has right connections for effective co-operation; liberal commission to right man; no advances; big opportunity for man with record as worker and producer. W 365 Times.

An experienced printer to make estimates, wait on trade and do general office work; only applications with references and complete details will be considered. Rand Avery Supply Co., Boston.

OIL ENGINE CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES Would like to communicate with parties having plant suitable for above-mentioned class of work. O 349 Times.

Am going to Scandinavia in February and would like to have some kind of commission for a firm or private person. Theo. Swenson, 22 Putnam St., Waterbury, Conn.

New, patented house article to sell outright for cash; about $5,000 required. B 32 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.
PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN.

The services of a practical lumberman are available now; have had practical experience in all branches of the industry; am 43, married, no bad habits. Do not reply unless you want high grade man and will compensate accordingly. If necessary can invest $25,000 in a going operation that will bear fullest investigation. G 289 Times.

$50,000 and expert business services are available for any legitimate and profitable enterprise; no attention paid to agents or brokers. W 324 Times.

Wanted, to buy family liquor store with small stock. O 295 Times.

Experienced automobile supplies man will invest capital and services. A 76 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Partner wanted with a cash capital of $5,000 in an old-established silversmith mfg Co. who has a full equipped factory, big trade, and A1 reputation. Write D 287 Times.

Partner wanted in largest and profitable fur retail and wholesale business out of town; established six years; want man with $6,000 capital. B 165 Times.

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Cunningham, 1st Lt. J. W., 7th Cav., provisional appointment in Regular Army made permanent.

Pierce, 1st Lt. C. A., 12th Cav., provisional appointment in Reg. Army made permanent.

Wood, 1st Lt. D. S., 7th Cav., provisional appointment in Reg. Army made permanent.

Carswell, 1st Lt. R. M., 8th Cav., provisional appointment in Reg. Army made permanent.

Jones, Capt. K. S., Corps of Engs., appointment as provisional aft. of the Reg. Army hon. terminated.

Farrell, Capt. T. F., Corps of Engs., provisional appointment in Reg. Army made permanent.

Mann, Capt. W. R., 2d Inf., provisional appointment in Reg. Army made permanent.

Frederick, 1st Lt. J. H., Dental Corps, promoted to be Capt.

Reed, 1st Lt. J. Q., C. A., provisional appointment in Reg. Army is made permanent.

Kneer, 1st Lt. S., 47th F. A., provisional appointment in Reg. Army made permanent.

Prohwitter, Capt. O. L. J., U. S. A., ret., advanced to grade of Major on this retired list.

Stuart, Maj. R. A., U. S. A., ret., advanced to grade of Lt. Col. on retired list.

Elliott, Capt. G. A., U. S. A. ret., advanced to grade of Major on retired list.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: To take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 18—Lieuts. T. H. Rorke, from 2d Insp. Dist. to 11th Insp. Dist., assigned to desk duty; G. B. Starkey, from 10th Insp. Dist. to 73d Prec.; C. C. Pierne, from 11th Insp. Dist. to 2d Insp. Dist., assigned to desk duty. Mounted Patrol, (with horses and equipments) J. F. Glasser, from 112th to 118th; J. R. Steinle, from 118th to Traffic Div., Sub. D. Patrol. J. F. Boyle, from 22d to 30th; D. J. Leibman, from 31st to 104th; J. P. Malloy, from 88th to 113th, assigned to mounted duty; Simon Blumel, from Bridge D to 35th. To take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 19—Patrol, assigned as Corporals in precincts indicated, 5th Insp. Dist.: P. F. Starkey, 29; Thomas Lynam, 30; J. M. Murray, 31; Patrick Reilly, 31; W. F. Bennett, 31; D. F. Harrington, 35; Cornelius Sheehan, 39; James McDade, 39; Sylvester Hlavac, 39. T. J. Ryan, 43. J. H. Mure from 21st to 86th; Matthew Manning, from 31st to 42d; P. J. Sweeney, from 39th to 42d; Cornelius McNamara, from 46th to 29th; G. E. Harwood, from 46

SURE GIRL'S SLAYER WAS HER PURSUER

Woman Neighbor of Miss Riddell Tells of Chase by Man the Day of the Murder.

LITTLE PROGRESS BY POLICE

Several Suspects Questioned, One Being an Austrian, in Jail—Victim's Funeral Today.

Detectives made little progress yesterday in attempting to solve the murder of Marie Elizabeth Riddell, the 17-year-old stenographer whose body was found in a vacant lot near her home in the Glen Morris district of Richmond Hill, Long Island, on Thursday morning, though during the day suspects were picked up in various parts of Queens. Most of these were discharged.

Last night detectives hastened to the Long Island City Jail to question John Musse, an Austrian, who was arrested as a vagrant in Elmhurst on Thursday evening. Early in the day they had treated the arrest of Musse with indifference. What caused them suddenly to become interested in him could not be learned. Musse, ragged and unkempt, was arrested by a policeman who accused him of accosting a woman. His head had been cut and he told the police he was injured while at work in Potsdam, N. Y.

A witness came forward yesterday who believes she was pursued by Miss Riddell's assailant. She is Mrs. George J. Blackhall of 10,418 119th Street, a neighbor of the Riddell family and the wife of a policeman attached to the Clymer Street Station, Brooklyn. On Wednesday afternoon, she said, she went for a walk, and when within a block or two of her home saw "a wild-looking" man coming across lots toward her. She turned back, and the fellow quickened his pace. She ran, and the man ran after her.

She said she got home and opened the door just as the man reached the house. He then walked away. She described the man as a "big, raw-boned fellow," and so sure is she that he was Miss Riddell's assailant that she spent most of yesterday looking for him.

A young woman whose name the police will not give has told of being followed by two white men on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings while walking in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn.

Through witnesses the police have established that Miss Riddell was murdered soon after 6:20 o'clock Wednesday evening. Miss Emma Ahlers of Morris Park saw Miss Riddell enter an elevated train at the Brooklyn Bridge that would arrive at the Lefferts Avenue station about 6:20 P. M. She passed the lot where the body was found at 6:30 o'clock and saw nothing suspicious. This is corroborated by Miss Anna Carroll of Morris Park, who rode on the same train with Miss Riddell. She saw the girl get off, and no one was following her.

With tears streaming down his face and clutching a newspaper containing a picture of the girl, a youth paced up and down in front of the Riddell home yesterday morning. To the police he sobbed: "I loved that girl, although I never saw her. I loved her from her picture. I want to find her murderer." He proved to be Abraham Mike, of 242 Vermont Street, East New York. The police told him to go home.

The men who were picked up yesterday were in most cases found loitering in various sections of Queens and could not give satisfactory accounts of themselves. One man was arrested because there were bloodstains on a bundle he carried. He proved in the Jamaica Court that the blood came from a cut on his finger.

Miss Riddell will be buried today. High requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock this morning in St. Benedict Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Morris Park. Burial will follow in St. John's Cemetery, Middle Village.

COURTS TO BE SEVERE.

Abduction Charges to be Made Against Assailants of Women.

The criminal court Judges and the District Attorney have agreed on more severe punitive measures as a deterrent of crimes against women on the public streets. It has been decided that men who attack women on the streets and drag them into hallways may be charged, technically with abduction instead of the lesser crime of assault, as heretofore. Conviction for abduction means much more severe punishment, and a maximum sentence under the law.

Gusta Mastaple of 305 East 103d Street, one of a gang of Harlem thugs who have been annoying women on the upper east side, and the first of his type of abductors to be tried on the new charge, was found guilty yesterday in General Sessions within five minutes after the case went to the jury. Mastaple was charged with seizing Annie Simon, 13 years old, of 1,941 First Avenue, and dragging her into the hallway at 240 East 102d Street on the night of Nov. 25. The girl was rescued by the janitress of the building, Mrs. Elizabeth King, assisted by some of the tenants, who beat the girl's assailant before he succeeded in making his escape.

Many other complaints came from that section and Assistant District Attorney Goldstein was assigned to investigate conditions. As the result the police made numerous arrests. Judge Mulqueen, announcing that he would sentence Mastaple on Jan. 27, said to Mr. Goldstein:

"Continue your work against men of Mastaple's type. I want you to rid the city of such rascals and I will help you to do it."

JACQUES LEBAUDY BURIED.

Little Daughter Principal Witness at Inquest in Hempstead.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Jan. 17.—Jacques Lebaudy was buried in the church yard of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church today. There were only a few persons at the funeral, the principal mourner being Jacqueline Lebaudy, the eleven-year-old daughter. Before the service in the church, Father William F. McGinnis explained that Lebaudy was buried in consecrated ground because, though his life had not been that of a good Catholic, he was not considered responsible for his actions.

Mrs. Lebaudy was not present at the inquest before Coroner Jones in Hempstead as she was too ill to attend. Little Jacqueline was the principal witness. She identified the revolver found on a dresser in her mother's room as one she had seen her mother carry three weeks before the shooting, and told of the incidents of the night her father was killed.

Mrs. Minnie Wiedner, the nurse, testified that she was in a room upstairs with Mrs. Lebaudy when they were startled by the sound of tables and chairs being overturned on the floor below. Mrs. Lebaudy went downstairs while the nurse went into the bathroom. Then came the shots. She ran back into Mrs. Lebaudy's room, and as Mrs. Lebaudy entered she put one hand on the dresser and then fell sobbing across the bed, crying: "God will never forgive me!"

Constable Leonard Thorn identified a revolver shown as the one found on Mrs. Lebaudy's dresser, which Mrs. Wiedner said she thought Mrs. Lebaudy had placed there. He told also of finding a loaded revolver in Lebaudy's overcoat pocket. Drs. Paul T. Ferrer and Howard M. Phipps, who were called to the house after the shooting, also testified.

No will has yet been found, and it was said today that Mrs. Lebaudy's counsel will apply for letters of administration for her.

LEO FRANK'S ACCUSER SHOT

Jim Conley, Atlanta Negro, Wounded in Attempt at Burglary.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—Jim Conley, the negro whose testimony was largely responsible for the conviction of Leo Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan, was shot recently while trying to break into an Atlanta store. Conley was only slightly wounded. He admitted the attempt to commit burglary, and is in jail awaiting trial.

Jim Conley was the negro whose testimony was the chief factor in the evidence against Leo M. Frank, who was charged with the murder of Mary Phagan, a 14-year-old factory girl, at Atlanta, on April 26, 1913. Every resource of the courts of this country was tried unsuccessfully to free Frank, and prominent lawyers analyzed the testimony and wrote articles tending to show how the evidence, so far from convicting Frank, seemed to fix the guilt on Conley.

Governor Slaton commuted the sentence of Frank. This decision was made on June 21, 1915. On July 17 an attempt was made on the life of Frank by William Green, a fellow-convict at the prison farm at Milledgeville. Frank's throat was cut, the jugular vein being severed, and he had not recovered from the effects of the attack when the whole country was aroused by his lynching. Twenty-five armed men overpowered the prison guards and warden at 11:30 P. M. on Aug. 16. Frank was then taken on a wild ride to the outskirts of Marietta, 100 miles away, where he was hanged within a stone's throw of the hillside birthplace of Mary Phagan.

Fraternity Honors Fallen Members.

Members of the Phi Delta Pi fraternity now in this city attending its convention held memorial services last night at the Hotel McAlpin for Douglas Curtis, a member of Alpha Chapter, and William Kirschner of Cornell University, who died in the military service. Conrad J. Saphire of New York, Supreme Praetor, presided. The convention is considering the most effective means of aiding crippled soldiers returning to this country. The convention will end tonight with a dinner at the Hotel Martinique.

Charlotte Seeks Allies' Favor.

LUXEMBURG, Jan. 17.—Grand Duchess Charlotte Adelgonde, after she had taken the oath of office Wednesday, addressed the delegation of the Chamber of Deputies which had been sent to her to receive her affirmation. She said she desired to work with the people "in strengthening the ties of friendship which must exist between this country and the Entente powers."

Religious Notices will be found on Page 18.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's black lace scarf, an heirloom, on Monday evening on way to Knickerbocker Theatre, 62d St. and Broadway; thence to Century Roof, East 90th St., or East 70th St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. 134 East 70th. Telephone Rhinelander 9073.

LOST—Wednesday, Jan. 15, between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., round gold brooch with single diamond in centre, between Montclair and Union Square, or Union Square and Waldorf Astoria. Finder please return to Room 5, 25 Union Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 3248.

LOST—Dyed melon-shaped skunk muff, Friday evening, Jan. 17, either in restaurant 2,393 Broadway or taxi, taken at 86th St. and Broadway at 7:45 P. M.; suitable reward. Phone Mallaby, Schuyler 8044 or Werth 745.

LOST—$75 REWARD.

No questions asked, return small oblong-shaped platinum and diamond wrist watch; initials M. H. N. on back; lost Jan. 11 between West 77th and 45th Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 413, issued by New York Produce Exchange, June 20, 1912, to Leo Stein. Please communicate any information relative thereto to J. A. Strasser, No. 61 Broadway, New York City.

LOST, in Crystal Room, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, small gold powder box and vanity case, engine turned, name inside, with sapphire clasp. Reward $75. B 796 Times Downtown.

LOST—Bank Book No. 91,698 of Peoples Savings Bank; payment stopped; all persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same. Please return to bank, Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST—Jan. 17, at Park Av., between 60th and 70th Sts., a partly paid fourth Liberty Loan booklet. Finder will receive suitable reward by returning to H. G. Thomson, 810 Park Av.

LOST—Officer's military overcoat, lost or exchanged Wednesday, West New York. Communicate with Captain Potter, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

LOST—Blue headed bag, in Healy's, 96th St. and Broadway, Saturday night, between 10:30 and 11. Howard offered if returned to Kimball, 140 West 58th St.

LOST—On Wednesday evening in Park Theatre, first balnoey, gold lorgnette. Return to Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, Apt. 36, and receive reward.

LOST—Money bag, Thursday evening, containing currency, railroad ticket to San Francisco; reward. Return to Manager Belmont Hotel.

LOST—Thursday night, gold bracelet; diamond and two rubies. Notify Ida Pasquali, Palisade, N. J. or B 287 Times Downtown.

LOST—Plain gold Waltham wrist watch, 72d St. or subway express to Pennsylvania Station; reward. Telephone Columbus 606.

LOST—Friday noon, 94th St., Amsterdam Av. Post Office, 162d St., roll of bills; reward. F. Ware, 142 West 94th St.

LOST—Two checks and notes, in or near 42d St., West; finder liberal; reward. J. Simonson, 110 West 42d St.

LOST—Black velvet bag, striped pink lining, Wednesday night; reward. B 174 Times.

LOST—Beaver muff, Tuesday, 5th Av. bus, Washington Square; reward. Spring 8620.

$300 REWARD.

No questions asked, return gold meshbag and gold vanity case, monogram B. S. W., lost Jan. 10, vicinity of East 59th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$25 REWARD.

On Wednesday evening, 15th inst., either at 39th Street Theatre or in taxi later, a gold cigarette case; please return to Knickerbocker Club.

$100 REWARD.

No questions asked, return round pink pearl; lost Jan. 13 on platform of Hudson Tube, 33d St. station. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$50 REWARD.

no questions asked, for the return of diamond back of watch case. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$120 REWARD.—The undersigned will pay a reward of $120 for the return of a diamond and platinum circle pin. Mrs. Clara Simpson Brady, 615 Monroe Av., Scranton, Penn.

$1 reward, no questions asked, for return to 54 East 87th St. package of plates and lace lost in vicinity East 87th St., Jan. 15.

Found.

FOUND—41st, evening Jan. 16, portion of lady's jewelry. Apply G 326 Times.

FOUND—In Central Theatre on Jan. 2 purse with money. Phone 961 Madison Square.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Reward and no questions asked for information concerning small black and white fox terrier with black and brown face, not a thoroughbred, disappeared Nov. 29. When last seen was wearing black spiked collar with small brass padlock; license No. 299654. Please communicate with I. J. Taylor, 129 Paine Av., New Rochelle. Telephone New Rochelle 4584.

LOST—Wire-haired fox terrier, all white except half of head, which is black; green collar. Mrs. Louis Haight, 60 West 49th St.; reward.

RADIO TELEPHONE DIRECTS AIRSHIPS

Demonstration by Navy in Opening Campaign for War Savings Stamps.

PLANES DO AS INSTRUCTED

Change Course While Flying in Heavy Mist on Orders from Roof of Equitable Building.

A demonstration in directing aircraft by radio telephone was given yesterday from the roof of the Equitable Building. It was arranged by the navy as a feature of the opening of the $2,000,000,000 War Savings Stamp campaign. The radio communication was between a group of men on the roof of the Equitable Building and Navy Dirigible A242, escorted by a formation of airplanes from the Rockaway Station. The airship, commanded by Ensign John Benridge, cruised over the city for about half an hour, following the directions given by wireless telephone. The weather was thick and the machines appeared at an altitude of about 1,000 feet.

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, was the first of the civilians present to communicate with the airship. He got into touch with Ensign Bark, the radio man on the dirigible, after the navy operators had made the necessary adjustments. At that time the weather was so thick that the aircraft could not be seen. Mr. Alexander inquired when they would come into sight, and almost while he was talking the formation came through the mist.

"You will circle about the Woolworth Building," directed Mr. Alexander. The blimp almost immediately changed her course, and headed to execute the order. This accomplished it carried out other spoken orders from the group on the housetop. Mr. Alexander said Ensign Bark's brief replies had been quite distinct. He had requested the ensign to speak slowly and distinctly, and when this was done he heard every word clearly.

Others who conversed with the operator on the airship as it circled over the lower part of the city were George T. Wilson, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. Davis C. Shanks, Guy Emerson, Vernon Munroe, and A. M. Anderson.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 17.—As an example of thrift to his employes Thomas A. Edison bought today $1,000 in War Savings Stamps of the 1919 issue. Mr. Edison made a personal appeal to his men to lend their money to the Government by buying stamps. "Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debts," he said. "The individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it." Charles Edison, the inventor's son, is Chairman of the Edison War Committee.

WANTS RADIOS RETURNED.

Congressman Rowe Also Thinks $3,000,000 Should Be Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Rowe of New York, a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, urged in the House today, referring to the purchase by the Navy Department of the Marconi and Federal Wireless System, that the Attorney General's Department should institute proceedings to force a restitution of the money expended by the Navy Department for these systems, approximating $5,000,000, and the restoration of the properties to their original owners.

His speech followed the action yesterday of the committee in laying on the table the bill to authorise the navy to purchase the entire wireless systems of the country.

"I think that this matter should be referred to the Attorney General to recover and put back in the Treasury of the United States the money paid to the Marconi Company and the Federal Company," said Mr. Rowe. "When the United States declared war against Germany all the companies doing a wireless business in the United States and on shipboard turned their plants over to the Secretary of the Navy and he has been operating them ever since. There is no excuse that can be offered for the purchasing of these stations without the full authority of Congress."

CONGRESSMEN WARN ORTH.

Security League Official May Be Cited for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Charles D. Orth, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Security League, was warned today by Chairman Johnson of the special House committee investigating the league's political activities, that his attitude had been exasperating, and that if continued he would recommend that the witness be taken before the bar of the House for contempt.

"If such answers as Mr. Orth has made were given in any court of the land," Chairman Johnson said, "he would have been in jail long ago. They have been unmistakably evasive. I will not attempt to say what his motive is, but will say the committee has stood for them long enough."

The witness said he had tried to be frank, but that he was unable to answer abstract legal questions. He asked if he would be permitted to employ counsel to advise him in regard to the relevancy of the questions, but the Chairman replied that committee members could decide that for themselves.

"In that case I guess a lawyer would be useless," said Mr. Orth.

$15,000 Verdict for Baby Upheld.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—An award of $15,000 damages to the baby son of a man killed by a railroad and an award of $12,000 to the widow is not excessive, Supreme Court Justice Seager decided here today. The verdict against the New York Central Railroad for the death of John Schwarz of the Bronx, was brought in here on Tuesday. The baby was born six months after the father was killed.

WARNS AGAINST AGITATORS.

Kahn Says Future Standards Will Be Measured by Achievement.

Against foes within no less than enemies without, the American people would ever know how to preserve and protect their treasured inheritance of democracy, said Otto H. Kahn, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Rutgers Alumni Association at Delmonico's. Mr. Kahn warned against the disturbing agitators of foreign birth "who seek to uproot the foundations of the house that gave them shelter," declaring that these "devotees of liberty" were not the representatives of labor, either organized or unorganized.

"After the profound upheaval of the war," said the speaker, "the standard by which men will be judged and rewarded will be more strictly, exactingly, and far-reachingly than heretofore that of work done, duty performed, service rendered. The world will have no place for idlers and social slackers. Rank will reside not in birth or wealth—neither, I trust, will it reside in an office holding caste but in useful achievement."

158,431 British Prisoners Freed.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—British prisoners numbering 158,431 have been released by the Germans. Of these 8,047 are officers, 145,776 are of other ranks, and 4,608 are civilians.

"OKEH" the new ARROW FORM-FIT COLLAR
25 CENTS EACH
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a table sauce see that you do not receive a substitute for
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IMPORTANT—Yes! Because no one expected Hart Schaffner & Marx good all-wool clothes would be reduced. However, it gives returning Soldiers and Sailors an opportunity they richly deserve—and which civilians may share.

$32.50 and $30 Suits and Overcoats, now $27.50
$38 and $35 Suits and Overcoats, now $32.50
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$50 and $48 Suits and Overcoats, now $43.50
$60 and $55 Suits and Overcoats, now $49.50

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By ordering their suits now a saving of 5, 10, or 15 dollars.

$30 suitings	Now	Big variety of patterns and colors
$35 suitings	$25	
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Evening dress suits, silk lined, made to your measure, $65. Tuxedos, $60. Samples mailed on request.

Army and Navy Uniforms made to order or ready to wear away at reasonable prices.

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Are Our Soldiers Getting a "Square Deal?"

As the din of war dies away, lesser sounds become audible and our papers are beginning to give ear to various creakings and joltings of our military machine with special attention to their effect upon the individual soldier.

Thus we hear many complaints that discharged soldiers are stranded far from home without money or a job, that we have not provided adequate hospital accommodation for our returning wounded; that there is an unpardonable holding back of soldiers' pay and the allotments of pay made by soldiers to their families; and that there is delay and inaccuracy in publishing the casualty lists and excessive slowness and failure in handling the soldiers' mail.

In an important article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST these various complaints are set forth and the views of newspaper editors and others regarding them are presented. Other articles of great interest in this number are:

Theodore Roosevelt—American

A Summary of the Life and Achievements of Our Former President, As Told By American Newspapers of All Shades of Political Opinion

What Next in Ireland?
Chaotic Conditions in Germany
Why We Are Invading Russia
A Scale Model of the Universe
Five Talks Over One Telephone Wire
The Resurgence of the American Art "Primitives"
The Marines Adopt a Preacher
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
The Best of the Current Poetry
The New Railroad Era
Belgium Asks For a Slice of Holland
Why Not Homelike Hospitals?
Facts About the Trench Shotgun
The Sinking of An "Unsinkable"
Deciding on Barnard's "Lincoln" Without Seeing It
Hans Delbrück—A Disillusioned German Professor
The Y. M. C. A. Viewed at the Front
Important News of Finance and Commerce

The Usual Fine Collection of Illustrations, Including the Best Cartoons

"The Literary Digest" a Constant Companion of the American in Europe

Go where you will among the millions of our people on the other side, whether in camp or hospital, in occupied or friendly territory, you will find everywhere the men and women in and out of uniform eagerly reading THE LITERARY DIGEST, which to them represents home and all that the word connotes, the peace, progress, and prosperity that they have left behind them for a while to help make the world a better and safer place to live in. The general at headquarters, the private when off duty, the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. worker, the Red Cross nurse or orderly, all these and many other representatives of our great service for humanity keep busy the largest distributors in France with their constant demands for this greatest of news-magazines. Even in the air it finds a hearty welcome. Witness this tribute received from a Major in the Aviation Service, along with a battered and discolored specimen of a recent issue: "I am returning herewith a copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which might possibly interest you. This copy accompanied me in an aerial trip of about 600 miles over France, and was read practically from cover to cover, at an average altitude of about 8,000 feet." You can not do better than follow the example set you by this great host of your compatriots.

January 18th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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The Literary Digest

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$5,000 Reward in Cash and No Questions Asked

For the Return of $250,000 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds

The above reward will be paid in cash upon the return to us at any one of our offices mentioned below of twenty-five Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds of $10,000 each, numbered 23734 to 23758 inclusive, and no questions will be asked. This offer expires February 1st, 1919.

(Signed)
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G. L. WILLMAN, Manager, 21st St. and Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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SAYS the doctor: "The difference between you and the man who succeeds is that *your* energy is fighting disease, while *his* energy is fighting the battle of ambition. If your intestines get clogged, you are raising armies of germs to fight you.

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